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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES, Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 949. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Rumors—Founded and Unfounded, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The Administration has received nothing yet, confirming the rumored cession to the United States of the Bahia [illegible] port Samana. Still the fact is considered probable.

The statement that the British Consul, at Bluefields, has notified the people of San Juan, that they must not expect British interference against the United States, is fully confirmed.

The revived rumor that SOULE is about to return home is not credited.

Mr. BUCHANAN's return from London at the expiration of two years service is considered settled. S.

New Steam Frigate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The steam frigate to be built at New-York will be considerably larger than the others, and will be modelled by and built under the superintendence of GEORGE STEERS.

A Destructive Fire.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Oct. 2.

This afternoon about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of the extensive drug store of B. A. FAHNESTOCK, at the corner of Wood and Front-streets. The store was entirely destroyed with most of its contents. The stock of goods was valued at $70,000, upon which there was an insurance of $50,000 as follows: In the Pittsburg offices, $15,000; London, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000. The building was insured for $6,000 in the North American, of Camden.

The fire raged with great violence, and communicated to the house owned by Mrs. McDOWELL on Wood-street, and occupied by HENRY COLLINS, produce dealer, and S. MCKEE, glass warehouse; also to the house on Front-street, owned by WM. NOBLE, and occupied by ROBINSON & MINNIS, steam engine builders.

MCKEE's loss is $3,500, for which he is insured in the Delaware Mutual Co. ROBINSON & MINNIS' loss is but $500. Mr. NOBLE's loss was estimated at $2,000, for which he is fully covered by insurance in the Delaware Mutual Co. Mrs. McDOWELL was insured for $4,500, but it will not cover her loss. Mr. COLLINS' loss amounts to almost nothing.

Dr. PUTSENBERG, a dentist, who was passing FAHNESTOCK's store during the fire, was struck by a package thrown from an upper story window, and very severely if not fatally injured.

The Yellow Fever in the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 2.

The New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last report the deaths in that city during the preceding week at 304, including 241 from yellow fever.

At Savannah, on Thursday last, there were 6 deaths—only 3 by the fever. The papers, however, still warn strangers to keep away.

There were 6 deaths in Charleston on Friday.

Mortality of Baltimore—Maryland Agricultural Fair.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 2.

The number of deaths in this city last week reached 112, including 20 from consumption, 19 of bowel disease, and 52 under ten years of age.

Our city is thronged with strangers. The Agricultural Fair commences to-morrow, and the display promises to be very fine.

Small-Note Law in Cincinnati—The American Reform Ticket, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 2.

The Small-Note Law went into operation to-day, but little attention was paid to it outside of the banks.

The American Reform ticket was published to-day, and the political campaign is now fully organized.

Annexation of Boston to Charlestown.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The vote in Charlestown, to-day, on the question of annexation to Boston, resulted in favor of the proposition by a vote of Yeas, 1,412; Nays, 1,117.

The vote was large, and the canvass throughout highly excited. Some of the defeated party tolled the bells, while a procession of the supporters of annexation with a band of music paraded the principal streets. No recent event has caused so much excitement in Charlestown. The two cities will soon be consolidated under one Municipal Government, agreeable to the decision of the people.

The Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The Merchants' Exchange Reading Room was reopened to-day, after being closed for repairs, which were thorough and elegant. Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE has the general supervision of the room, but the news department is efficiently carried on by Mr. JOHN T. SMITH.

Loss of the Schooner Ontario and four of her Crew.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The schooner Ontario, Capt. PENNIMAN, from this port of and for Rockland, was totally lost on the Devil's Back in Broad Sound, on Friday night last. Capt. P. saved himself on a portion of the wreck, but four seamen were drowned.

Departure of the Steamer Southerner from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 2.

The United States Mail steamer Southerner, Capt. THOMAS EWAN, left here yesterday (Sunday) noon.

The American Board and the Choctaws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: *In the second resolution* adopted by the American Mission, at its last meeting in Meriden, as reported in the TIMES of this morning, it is stated that the American Board, by its recent action at Hartford, resolved to "disregard the recent enactments of the Choctaw Nation relating to the instruction of slaves and their children." The precise action of the Board in reference to that matter was the adoption of the following resolution, which you are respectfully requested to republish:

Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Committee, with the concurrence of the missionaries, not to conduct the boarding-schools in the Choctaw Nation in conformity with the principles prescribed by the recent legislation of the Choctaw Council, meets the cordial approbation of the Board.

The effect of this decision, if "the principles by the recent legislation of the Choctaw legislature," are insisted up, will be to sever the connection of the missionaries with the national boarding schools.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New United States Steamship Niagara.

We have noticed, in another column, the fact that Mr. GEORGE STEERS has entered upon his duties as United States Naval Constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; and has commenced laying down his lines for the new war-steamer *Niagara*, which is to be the largest ship ever built in this country. The extreme length of the *Niagara* will be 345 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; draught when loaded, 22 feet 9 inches; displacement 5,500 tons. Mr. STEERS has contracted to give her a speed of 17 nautical miles per hour under sail alone, and a velocity of 16 nautical miles per hour under steam alone, in case the engines are constructed by Messrs. T. H. & E. FARON, brothers of the late lamented JOHN FARON, the favorite engineer of Mr. E. K. COLLINS, and the builder of the engines of the Collins steamers, whose models were made by Mr. STEERS.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Executive at Washington have given every opportunity requisite to enable the constructor of the *Niagara* to make a fair trial of his system and skill. The *Niagara* is to be a propeller, and carry guns of eleven-inch bore, or of the largest calibre used in our navy. Mr. STEERS has been engaged for more than two months in preparing his drawings, models, sections, and in calculating everything, and reducing the smallest article to specification, size, weight and cost, so that the Government will be in possession of all the items and the cost of this magnificent ship, before the keel is laid down—a novelty, we apprehend, in regard to Government contracts heretofore given out.

The five remaining frigates are all to be much smaller than the *Niagara*, having a displacement of only about 3,500 tons.

Kansas Emigration Meeting.

A meeting of the Western Emigration Association was held last evening at No. 163 Bowery. Mr. JOSEPH GROVER was called to the Chair. The more especial object of the meeting was, consultation and discussion as to the most suitable time of emigration. A few favored immediate action, and strongly urged the present Fall as most expedient, and in every respect conducive to their best interests. It was desirable, they suggested, soon as could be, to go away from New-York and the maelstrom of landlords. It was finally determined to wait till Spring.

Mr. MAX GREENE entertained the Association with lengthy and interesting remarks upon Kansas. He had been there and seen what could be seen. He spoke of the inducements for emigration, both to the farmer and mechanic. He thought there need be no fear of suffering for food. It was too near the Mississippi and the Missouri and a market always glutted, to seriously apprehend even a detrimental advance in the price of provisions, from any probable rush of emigration thither. He urged the feasibility to emigrant associations to send out in advance pioneer committees to explore the territory and make selection of place of settlement. A few hundred dollars expended this way would never be regretted and eventuate in highest profit.

The meeting adjourned one week, to meet at the same place.

The Catholic Episcopal Council.

The Catholic Episcopal Council, which convened in this City on Sunday last, were yesterday, and will be to-day in session, deliberating on the affairs of the Church in the province of New-York.

On Wednesday at 9 A.M., a Solemn High Mass—a requiem—will be offered for the deceased prelates of the Province, immediately after which a discourse will be delivered by one of the Right Reverend Prelates. Such decrees as shall have been agreed upon will then be read and the assent of the Fathers asked thereto.

The Council will close on Sunday with grand and imposing ceremonies, similar to those performed at the opening.

The following is a correct list of the

NAMES OF THE FATHERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THEIR THEOLOGIANS.

Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES, President of the Council.
Theologian, Very Rev. WM. STARRS, Vicar-General.
Very Rev. M. MCCARRON, Deacon.
Rev. S. MARTIN, O. S. D.
Right Rev. Bishop MCCLOSKEY.
Theologian, Very Rev. J. CONROY, V. G.
Right Rev. Bishop FITZPATRICK.
Theologian, Rev. J. M. FORBES.
Right Rev. Bishop TIMON.
Theologian, Rev. WILLIAM QUINN.
Right Rev. Bishop O'REILLY.
Theologian, Rev. M. STARS.
Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN.
Theologian, Very Rev. J. KAFFEINER.
Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY.
Theologian, F. MORAN, V. C.
Right Rev. Bishop GOESBRIAND.
Very Rev. T. M. [illegible]

New-York Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held last evening, at the Society rooms, No. 600 Broadway—J. GROSHON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. LOUIS BAKER, of Washington, D. C., offering the Society some unpublished Spanish essays, in his possession, on the cultivation of the *Camelia*. He also engaged original communications on the climate and productions, and more especially the floral growth of Venezuela and the Orinoco, the result of personal residence there, and careful observation.

It was moved to accept Mr. BAKER's kind proffers, which was done, and the Secretary instructed to communicate, forthwith, such acceptance.

W. S. CARPENTER, Esq., exhibited a new seedling peach weighing over half a pound. Three beautiful specimens of pears, from Mr. RAY's garden, Madison-avenue, were also exhibited, grown from trees planted in May last. They were of the species *Vicar of Wakefield*, *D'Angoulem* and *Louis Bon D'Jersey*.

The Chairman announced that the members of the Horticultural Society were entitled to tickets of admission into the State Agricultural Fair, with like conditions and privileges as members of the Agricultural Society.

The next meeting will be a conversational meeting—subject, Construction of Green-Houses. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the third Monday evening of this month.

Historical Society.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD will read a paper before the Historical Society this evening, upon "European Influence in America, considered historically and practically." The regular monthly meetings of this Society will now be resumed for the Winter. The arrangements for the Semi-Centennial Anniversary are being rapidly completed. The Committee which has the subject in charge, announce that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has consented to deliver the Anniversary Discourse. The members' subscription list for tickets to the Dinner is now open at No. 316 Broadway, and it is well to understand that the number of admissions is necessarily very much limited.

Contract Prices and Net Proceeds.

A case, involving the recovery of the difference between the contract price and net proceeds of a parcel of wheat, was decided a day or two since by Judge MCCARTHY, in the Marine Court. The parties were CARVER vs. LANE & BAILY. The wheat was alleged to have been sold by GEORGE W. BEAVEY, Assignor of the plaintiff, to the defendants, in January, 1854, consisting of "100,000 pounds fine middlings," and which, the defendants having refused to receive, was sold in May, 1854, on their account. The contract price was 23s. 9d. 100 pounds, to which is to be added $33 for use of boat in lieu of storage, amounting in all to $2,996 75. The net proceeds on the sale for defendants' account, were $2,250, leaving a balance claimed by the plaintiff of $746 75. The answer is, in effect, a general denial, and also that the contract of sale to the defendant was void, under the Statute of Frauds.

The Court ruled, as in the case of SHINDLER and HAWXTON, before Justice WRIGHT, that there may not only be a delivery by the seller, but an ultimate acceptance of the possession of the goods, by the buyer; that this delivery and acceptance can only be evinced by unequivocal acts, independent of the proof of the contract; that the requirements of the statute, in this case, were not complied with, and that the defendant must have judgment. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, with costs.

Cheap Bread.

A meeting of House Carpenters and other mechanics, was held in Merritt's Hall, Spring-street, last evening, to hear some remarks from Mr. DANIEL WALFORD, President of the National Operative's Union, on "The Way to Obtain Cheap Bread."

Mr. WALFORD spoke at great length. He contended that the surplus laboring population of this country should be sent out to cultivate the lands and increase the supply of breadstuffs; and that a law prohibiting the exportation of grain after it had reached a certain price, should be enacted. By so doing, he believed the laboring population would be relieved from the exorbitant and disproportionate sums which they are now compelled to pay, for the necessaries of life.

Several other speakers followed Mr. WALFORD, in commendation of the plan proposed, taking occasion at the same time to dilate on the wrongs of Labor.

Opening of the State Fair.

The Annual Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society opens *this morning* at Hamilton-square.

Yesterday was a busy day on the grounds; the officers of the Society being busily occupied in completing the arrangements. The entries in the various departments are already very extensive. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are largely represented. The mechanics' and manufacturers' halls are filling up under the direction of Messrs. MOTT, JONES and BARBER. "Floral hall" is beautifully arranged with an excellent display of flowers and fruits, under the direction of Messrs. MEAD and VICKER. The display of fruit promises to excel all previous shows. The vegetable and dairy tents are arranged with choice productions. In the dairy tent two cheeses from Rome, Oneida County, weighing 500 pounds each, will excite the astonishment of every visitor. The poultry division already comprises some splendid birds, and when fully arranged will contribute much to the interest of the exhibition. We hope to see a large attendance from abroad.

Visitors will be able to reach the grounds by the Third-avenue Railroad, by the long cars on the Harlem Road, and by a carriage road on the upper road. The arrangements for the week are as follows:

TUESDAY, Oct. 3.—Stock and articles will be arranged, and Judges called, at 3 P. M., [illegible] grounds open to visitors, at 6 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.—Judges will [illegible] charge of their duties, and the public admitted at [illegible] o'clock.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5.—Plowing and spading match, on the farm of Colonel LEWIS MORRIS, at Morrisania, at 10 A. M., and exercise of horses in the ring at Hamilton-square.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6.—The exhibition and trial of horses in the ring will take place during the day, and prize animals exhibited at 12 o'clock. Address on the grounds, under the Society's large tent, at 1 P. M., by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, after which the premiums will be awarded.

Col. Doheny on Gen. Jackson.

A lecture on the Life and Genius of Gen. JACKSON was delivered last evening, at the Tabernacle, by Col. MICHAEL DOHENY, before a large audience. He said that the great end of all right action is the development of the principles of justice and freedom in the human mind. With this view, the life of ANDREW JACKSON is one of intense interest. He should be spoken of not so much as a hero or statesman as a guide. His whole life produced no crowning achievements, as did that of many men; but he impressed upon all he did the character of vitality and endurance, and left an imperishable lesson to mankind. The great teaching of his life is, that the world and its agencies are subservient to an indomitable will. Mr. DOHENY then rehearsed, in an interesting manner and amid much applause, the incidents of Gen. JACKSON's life, from youth to manhood and old age.

Opening of the Evening Schools.

The Free Evening Schools for the education of apprentices (male and female) or others whose avocations prevent their attending the day schools, were opened for the season last evening.

A school for colored people (males and females) was also opened at the school-house in Laurens-street last evening. Experienced teachers have been engaged, and everything deemed necessary to conduct the schools in a proper manner and thoroughly instruct the pupils in the branches taught has been provided.

The number of pupils in these schools promises to be much larger the present than on the previous season.

Seamen.

Proposals have been invited by the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, for the sale of a piece of land in the Seventh Ward, suitable for the erection of the Mariner's Church, which lately stood in Roosevelt-street, but was purchased by the Catholics for a Church, Sunday and day schools.

Cholera Gone.

The following notice was issued from the Mayor's office yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the remaining Cholera Hospital will be closed on the 10th inst.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
NATHAN C. ELY, WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
EDWIN J. BROWN, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
THOS. K. DOWNING, Commissioners of Health.

The Crystal Palace.

During the continuance of the State Fair, the Crystal Palace will be open in the evening. DODWORTH's Band will be in attendance. The Palace has many things that are worth seeing.

☞ The burial-ground in Forty-first-street will be opened this week for the removal of the dead.

The Fatal Occurrence at Julien Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct a statement which appeared in your paper of this morning, with regard to the deplorable accident which happened at my house, by presenting you with the following facts:

JOHN JOHNSON, private servant of Dr. WILLIAM N. MERCER of Louisiana, was found dead in the rear yard of the Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place, having fallen out of the window of his room, which, in the state of intoxication in which he was at the time, he must have mistaken for the door. The candle with which he went to bed, and which he undoubtedly had taken to light him on the way, was found near him, and had the least shadow of foul play existed, would have removed the same. The watch which deceased possessed could not be found on him, and is supposed to have fallen out of his pocket in his descent, and to have been picked up in a place removed from the spot where he fell, since some money, which has been found on his person, removed the suspicion that the body might have been robbed.

I wish you to bring these facts before your readers, they being the simple truth, and in accordance with the Coroner's investigation and the Jury's verdict, and thereby oblige, yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE D. CANTINE, Proprietor.

The Late Trial of John McIntyre.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in your paper of this morning a short notice of the trial of JOHN MCINTYRE for manslaughter. At the time the Coroner's Inquest was held several articles appeared in your paper, as well as others, condemning the verdict rendered by the jury summoned upon said inquest, and deprecating the deplorable want of justice exhibited therein. It is useless to go into the details of the affair again. Suffice it to say, a harmless old man was inhumanly beaten to death for some slight provocation to anger, by the use of offensive words. This is the testimony of MCINTYRE's brother rum-sellers. It is probably as favorable as the truth admits of.

Now, Sir, the farce has been again performed by the District Attorney and Jury, at the Court of Sessions. No witnesses examined—the District Attorney and defendants' counsel agreeing to abide by the testimony taken before the Coroner. Well might the prisoner's counsel make such an agreement. I listened to that testimony, and I had the *pleasure* of hearing one of the Jurymen argue the prisoner's cause before the Coroner, during the progress of the so-called inquest. And many other things I there saw, which led me to bitter conclusions, as to the impartiality of our criminal administration.

I was not, therefore, surprised to see the Jury at the Court of Sessions acquit JOHN MCINTYRE and complete the mockery.

The murderer goes free while his victim's name is branded by the unrighteous verdict that he came to his death by a *justifiable assault*. Yet let him remember that although an earthly jury have found him guiltless, he has a higher tribunal before him, and there *justice will be done*. Cain was suffered to go at large, and yet his punishment followed him as surely as if confined within the walls of a modern penitentiary. Is there no tribunal for those who thus defeat the true end of justice, and cast obloquy upon the memory of the murdered; lacerating the hearts of those to whom he was dear upon earth? CITIZEN.

City Politics.

"Defend your houses, your property and your liberties," is the startling heading to a call for a meeting of parties in the Liquor interest; the demonstration to take place in Tammany Hall, on Thursday Evening next. ELIJAH F. PURDY signs as Chairman. The language of the call is very enthusiastic in praise of Gov. SEYMOUR, and violent in censure of MYRON H. CLARK. It is the opening of the campaign.

The Primary Elections of the "Soft-Shells" take place this evening in the different Wards of the City. Fun ahead.

The Whig Ward Committees were pretty generally in session last evening, making arrangements.

The Hards had a hard time of it at the Stuyvesant, last evening, in making their nomination for Mayor. The meeting opened with the customary exercises at 8 o'clock, and the Adamantines went to work immediately, but there was no result. The proceedings are reported below:

THE HARDS ON THE MAYORALTY.

A little before the appointed time, Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, of the Fifth Ward, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. CLARK, of the Tenth, Secretary. The First, Fourth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Wards were contested.

Mr. SAVAGE rose to read a preamble and resolution, but was called to order by Mr. ST. JOHN.

After a severe struggle, the reading of Mr. SAVAGE's documents was dispensed with, and the claims of the contestants were considered.

First Ward.—The JOHN H. WILLIAMS ticket admitted.

Fourth Ward.—The JAMES SMITH ticket admitted.

Fifteenth Ward.—The issue made in this Ward turned on the Nebraska question. JAMES E. COOLEY and Mr. MCINTYRE severally urged the claims of their respective delegations. [illegible]

Eighteenth Ward.—The HORACE F. CLARK ticket admitted.

Twenty-second Ward.—The HENRY ROBERT ticket admitted.

[illegible]

Mr. BARR disclaimed the "*Soft*" impeachment. He had been misunderstood.

Mr. TAFT wanted all people to know how he voted.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK thought voting by ballot exposed members to being *buttonholed*.

Mr. QUIN thought the men who cried "wolf" were the most likely to be tainted by [illegible].

Finally a vote was taken, and the ballot adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

(Communicated.)

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.

The following communication affords convincing evidence of the great success attending the application of medicines in consumption—directly to the lungs—by inhalation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am led by gratitude to Dr. HUNTER, and from sympathy for those suffering from that most melancholy of all diseases, consumption, to make public the following successful treatment of a member of my own family by inhalation. For some years previous to January last, she was troubled with a slight hacking cough. From January to the 15th of March—at which time she commenced the inhaling treatment under the care of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER—her cough was very severe, attended with expectoration of a tough mucous matter. Her state was attended with great *shortness of breath, loss of appetite, flesh and strength*, and at nights she was restless and feverish; her hands and feet were generally icy cold, and she suffered frequently from pain in the chest and from sore throat. In Boston, in the Spring of 1853, she expectorated blood, and again in April, 1854. The treatment employed in her case consisted in inhaling medicines from a glass apparatus, several times a day, for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. On the 15th of July, four months from the time of commencing, she was enabled to discontinue, feeling no longer any necessity for further treatment, and has since continued entirely free from her distressing malady. This tribute is offered not alone to inhalation, but also to the skill and solicitude which throughout marked the attendance of Dr. HUNTER.

Yours, &c., A. A. SAMANOS,
No. 56 Varick-street, opposite St. John's Park.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 49 Rue Base du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—When the skin loses its vitality and becomes harsh, dry and wrinkled, *this genial cosmetic restores the circulation and brings* it back to its normal condition. Ladies who would preserve *a youthful freshness of complexion in Old Father* Time's despite, should never be without it. PHALON, *No. 317 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 397* Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by all country druggists and dealers in fancy articles.

[Advertisement.]

WEST FLUSHING.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in another column, of an auction sale of cottage sites in this favorite village. Those in search of a site for a home, healthy, well located and convenient to the City, can find no better opportunity than the present. All particulars may be obtained at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, now open and free to visitors, day and evening. Prof. FOWLER will be in attendance, to wait upon those who may wish his services. Citizens and strangers will find this an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST HAIR DYE.—DR. O. M. BALLARD, chemist and perfumer, No. 338 Broadway, has made the greatest improvement in hair dye of late, and for which he received the highest premium at the World's Fair. Price only $1 per package, double the usual size, and may be sent to any part of the country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young men not wishing a slow copy hand writing, and a superficial knowledge of book-keeping, will call at BROWN & FOX's Writing and Book-keeping Academy, No. 436 Broadway, corner of Howard-street. The World's Fair Jury decided BROWN was unequaled in Penmanship. Call and see him write.

LONG ISLAND.

NAVAL.

The Navy-Yard—The Deserters from the Razee Independence.

Mr. Constructor STEERS has commenced the building of the new war steamer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it will be completed with all possible dispatch. This work will give employment to about five hundred men.

The work on the new Smithery is proceeding rapidly—the foundation stone of the ells has been laid.

The ship carpenters have memorialized the Secretary of the Navy to fit out the *Brandywine*. If this is done, she will probably be razeed and made into a first-class sloop-of-war or corvette. This vessel, at present, is completely dismantled, and is moored at the cob-dock.

It has been customary, from time immemorial, at the different Government yards, for the Commodore to give the chips and refuse pieces of wood thus collected to the poor—until, under the present Administration, Mr. LENTHALL was raised to the position of Chief of Bureau of Construction, and originated the idea of selling the "chips" at public auction. So, some months ago, an order was issued to give no more chips away, but have them all collected in piles, and sold at auction to the highest bidder. The order was strictly adhered to, and last Tuesday the first sale came off at the yard.

Another gang of 150 laborers was taken on in the Engineers' Department last week, and on the whole the yard presents rather of a busy appearance.

Three more of the runaways from the U. S. razee *Independence*, making nine in all that have been caught, were arrested and brought on the *North Carolina* a few days ago. There are now only two of the gang at large. The ringleader of the men who escaped was one of those arrested a few days after the occurrence. His name is DAVID HARRARD, and he was placed on trial on a charge of threatening the life of Midshipman MILLER.

It is said that DAVID HERRARD has been recognized as a seaman who passed by the name of DIXON in the Pacific squadron in 1849. On that cruise he and four others were going to the shore [illegible] coast-survey schooner *Ewing*, under the command of Passed Midshipman GIBSON, when they attempted to carry out a plan to desert the service. They caught hold of GIBSON, and threw him overboard, and to make their murderous work sure, they ran the boat over him several times. [illegible] the *Ewing* and the shore. The Midshipman, however, was picked up by a boat afterwards, and his life was saved.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of Grace Church was laid yesterday afternoon in Conselyea-street, Williamsburg, with appropriate religious services. Dr. TYNG delivered the address.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fusileers.

THE FUSILEERS.—The Boston Fusileers, Capt. COOLEY, visited Jersey City yesterday afternoon, as the guests of the Continental Guard, Lieut. SANDERSON in command. The Fusileers were received at the ferry and escorted through several streets, finally halting at the Atlantic Hotel where a collation was in waiting for them. At the table the Fusileers were cordially welcomed by Lieut. SANDERSON, to whose remarks Capt. COOLEY appropriately replied. After they had partaken of the collation, toasts and responses as usual on such occasions were indulged in for some time. They then proceeded by invitation on board of the British steamship *Arabia*, lying at the Cunard dock, and inspected the ship.

SPORTING.

The Cricket Match Played Between the Free Academy Club and the Union Club of New-York.

The Students of the Free Academy played a match at Hoboken on Saturday. They divided themselves into two Clubs—Union Club *vs.* Free Academy Club. The former were victorious by fearful odds, viz.: one innings and forty-three runs. They must get up a more even eleven next match. On the Union side the principal score was made by three—BAKER 43, BANNING 17, and DAVIS 14. They played well, particularly BAKER, who was very much cheered and carried off the ground by his admirers. DAVIS and MULLER were the bowlers, and very well they did it. The total of one innings was 109.

The Free Academy side was not so fortunate—several of their best players disappointed them. Little SHERRY made his first appearance this season, and showed off to advantage, though he only got two. VAN DUSEN scored eleven very nicely. GODWIN, LINEN, KIRKLAND, though unlucky in scoring, played remarkably well. Total first innings, 30; second innings, 36—66.

There were a great many cricketers and other visitors on the ground to see the boys play, and expressed themselves highly pleased with their science. If they go on improving, they will be able to challenge a larger club next season.

The return match takes place at Harlem, on Saturday, Oct. 13.

Match Game of Cricket, played at Hoboken, Sept. 30, 1854, between the Free Academy Club and the Union Club of New-York.—Play began 10:30 A. M.

FREE ACADEMY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		Tot. both Innings.
1..Tickner b. Muller	1	b. Davis	6	7
2..Van Dusen b. Davis	11	not out	6	17
3..Sherry b. Davis	2	b. Muller	0	2
4..Clark c. Davis b. Baker	3	b. Davis	2	5
5..Kirkland b. Davis	1	b. Davis	6	7
6..Godwin b. Davis	3	run out	6	9
7..Linen c. Baker b. Davis	4	c. Loeds b. Davis	0	4
8..Wilson b. Davis	6	c. Banning b. Muller	1	7
9..Cossayan c. Baker b. Davis	0	b. Davis	2	[illegible]
10..McKee—not out	4	c. Baker b. Davis	6	[illegible]
Byes	1	11..Fay b. Davis	0	[illegible]
		Wides	1	
Total	30	Total	36	66

The Umpire was Mr. GODWIN, of the Newark Club, and Mr. CLARK as Scorer.

UNION CLUB OF NEW-YORK.

First Innings.		First Innings.	
1..Davis—leg before wicket	14	8..Ward b. Sherry	0
2..Baker b. Godwin	43	9..Muller b. Sherry	6
3..Banning b. Wilson	17	10..Davis—not out	7
4..Loeds b. Kirkland	7	11..Montrose b. Sherry	0
5..Porter b. Kirkland	1	Wides	3
6..Beebe—run out	1	Byes	5
7..Cutting b. Kirkland	0	Leg Byes	3
		No ball	1
Total			109

Mr. SAMS, of the New-York Club, acted as Umpire, and Mr. REYNOLDS as Scorer.

Play ended at 4:45 P. M. Time 5 hours and 50 minutes. Union Club winners by 43 runs, with ten wickets to go down.

Cricket—Newark Club vs. Harlem Club.

The return match was played yesterday at Newark, and terminated most woefully against Harlem, Newark winning in one innings and 57 runs. The fielding, batting and bowling all want practice on the Harlem side before they come out again. [illegible] made some good hits, particularly one for 4; but 22 wide balls and 16 byes will not do for a match. The Newark played well all round. The following is the score:

HARLEM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..S. Wright b. Jeff'son	1	run out	0
2..H. Wright b. Elverson	2	c. Elverson b. Jefferson	0
3..Dunn hit wicket	14	c. Wheatcroft b. Jeff'son	1
4..Wilson c. Wheatcroft b. Elverson	2	c. Wheatcroft b. Jeff'son	1
5..Pope b. Elverson	0	not out	4
6..Syner b. Jefferson	1	c. McNeil b. Elverson	0
7..Banks run out	5	b. Elverson	[illegible]
8..Wilby c. Reuse b. Elverson	4	b. Elverson	0
9..W. H. Osborn b. Elverson	0	leg before wicket	[illegible]
10..White not out	0	b. Jefferson	4
11..Godwin c. Jefferson b. Elverson	0	c. Werner b. Elverson	2
Byes 4; leg byes 2	6	Byes 1; leg byes 1	2
	35		[illegible]

NEWARK CLUB.

1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
1..Smith c. Godwin b. Wilson	0	7..Wheatcroft b. Wilson	13
2..Hodges b. Syner	1	8..Baker b. White	[illegible]
3..Jefferson b. Wilson	1	9..Reuse—run out	0
4..Hurts b. Wilson	3	10..Elverson, C. b. Wilson	0
5..Elverson, J. c. Syner	0	11..McNeil—not out	1
6..Werner b. Willoughby	13	Byes 16; leg byes 3	19
		Wide Balls	22
Total			[illegible]

To-morrow the Newark Club play the [illegible] Club at Newark, and on the same day the veteran SAM WRIGHT takes his annual benefit at Hoboken, and the second Elevens of the New-York and St. George's Clubs begin their two days' match.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Another Article on the Know-Nothings, by Od. A. Brownson.

BROWNSON's *Quarterly Review*, in its new number just issued, again discusses the subject of Americanism, and seeks to vindicate his previous positions, which were so violently assailed. We have not yet seen the article itself, but find the following paragraphs, which indicate its tenor, in the Boston *Bee*:

"The Know-Nothing party, taken in a general rather than in a special sense, rely for their success on two powerful sentiments—the sentiment of American nationality alarmed by the extraordinary influx of foreigners, and the anti-Catholic sentiment or hatred of the Catholic Church, shared to a greater or less extent by the majority of our countrymen, and which, by the anti-Catholic declamations of Protestant England, Exeter Hall, and apostate priests and monks, and by the extension and consolidation of the Church, and the freer, bolder and more independent tone of Catholics in the United States, has been quickened just now into more than its wonted activity. The strength of the party consists in the appeals it is able to make to these sentiments, especially to that of American nationality, for with the American people this would carry it over the other, and politics over Religion.

From neither of these two sentiments should we, as Catholics, have much to apprehend, if they were not combined and acting in concert. Our obvious policy is, then, to do all we lawfully can to keep them separate in the public mind, and prevent them from combining. This can be done, honestly speaking, only by satisfying the [illegible] portion of our non-Catholic countrymen [illegible] known to be true—that there is no incompatibility between Catholicity and the honest sentiment of American nationality, and that [illegible]

[illegible]

"*While the Catholic element predominated*, we were in favor of our liberal naturalization laws. The really Catholic immigration we certainly greet with a most hearty welcome, from whatever foreign country it comes. Though it was [illegible] large Catholic population, [illegible] the Church has been not introduced indeed, for that honor belongs to one of the "Old Thirteen," the noble Colony of Maryland, but extended through the Union and consolidated. We need not [illegible] immense gain in a national as well as in a religious point of view, for, to our modern knowing, our main reliance for the preservation of American liberty and American institutions, and therefore for the success of what is called the American experiment in self-government, is on the Catholic Church. Catholicity, so far from being opposed to Republicanism, as so many of our countrymen believe or pretend, is absolutely essential to its wholesome working and [illegible] identifying genuine Republicanism with genuine Americanism, we regard real Catholics as by far the truest Americans among us."

Treating the fact of the large number of foreigners coming to this country, the Doctor says:

"We do not, in fact, believe them entitled to be admitted even under our present naturalization laws, for they are to a fearful extent banded together in secret societies, affiliated to the terrible secret societies of Europe, and directed by foreign demagogues and revolutionists, such as KOSSUTH and MAZZINI. Their riotous proceedings in many parts of the country during last Winter, in what are called the BEDINI riots, their revolutionary programmes, and their avowed intention to revolutionize American Society, prove to us that they have no intention or disposition to be quiet, orderly, and loyal American citizens."

"Considering the danger from them both to our country and our religion, considering that the Catholic emigration is diminishing, and will most likely cease before many years altogether, we threw out by the way a suggestion, that it might become a question with Catholics, whether it would not be well for them, that is, in the case of future Catholic emigrants, to forego the privilege of naturalization, if by so doing they could prevent those non-Catholic emigrants from being naturalized; that is, whether it would not be well for us to consent to the prospective repeal of the naturalization laws, in order to exclude from American political society the dangerous element of non-Catholic foreigners. *If it would have that effect, we do not think the sacrifice would be too dear on the part of the Catholics.*"

"In reality, the country, not by her laws, but by her sentiments, always regards even naturalized citizens in the light of guests enjoying her hospitality, and exacts of them the modesty and reserve *expected in well-bred guests. Therefore there are* some things permitted to natural-born citizens *from which adopted citizens must abstain. If they* would avoid unpleasant collisions, from which *they can gain nothing and may lose much. This* is all very well, but a prudent regard to actually existing facts is seldom amiss in regulating our conduct."

☞ The *Post* has the following [illegible]: Rev. Mr. CHARLES KINGSLEY, author of *Alton Locke*, &c., is expected to arrive in this City in a few days, on his way to Philadelphia, where he is to assist at the consecration of a new Episcopal Church. He will probably avail himself of this opportunity to take a run over the country before leaving us. TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, of Boston, will publish shortly a new novel by KINGSLEY, called *Amyas Leigh*. The scene is said to be laid in England, at the time of SHAKSPEARE. KINGSLEY's poems are also to be issued by the same publishers.

There is a painting of MACAULAY, the historian, to be seen at WILLIAMS & STEVENS' rooms, in Broadway, which, as a work of art, as well as for its likeness to its great original, is worth a day's journey to look at. It was painted by *Sir John Watson Gordon*, President of the *Royal Academy of Scotland*. The picture is not for sale.

H. K. STANTON, Esq., late State Senator from the Seneca District, has come to New-York to reside and practice his profession of the law.

FRANCE.

THE CONQUESTS OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Napoleon and the Toothache.

The Town-Pump and Cow in Paris.

French Names, Paris Trials, and an Official Taster.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1854.

Well, the great Baltic Squadron is dribbling back again from the scene of its wondrous achievements. The telegraph is reporting the various knots of vessels as they pass Kiel, Copenhagen and Stettin, homeward bound, just as, four months ago, it reported their progress when they were heading the other way. Said a Frenchman, speaking of the humiliating upshot of this grand affair, "It is like a whaling fleet that should go forth for to catch whales, and should come back with a keg of sardines." Said an American, alluding to the same disappointment: "It is like a hunting party that went to hunt the stag, and returned with a brace of sparrows and a gill of huckleberries." Generally, people content themselves with repeating the old proverbs, *in such cases made and provided*—the horn with the little end, the great cry and the little wool, the mountain that brought forth a mouse, the chickens that were counted before incubation, the cutlasses that were sharpened, but did not win the day after all, the bear's skin that was sold before the bear was flayed, the turbot that was cooked before it was caught, the threatened lunch at Cronstadt that was taken, leanly, at Bomarsund, and the promised dinner at St. Petersburg, that the illustrious Captain was fain to wait for till he got back to London. The whole thing is a precious sell, an extravagant dissipation of time and money, and a somewhat daring imposition upon the two nations immediately interested, and upon the rest of the world, anxiously attentive to their operations of attack, which were supposed to be in earnest and not in derision. The people are not unjust, either, in their complaints and pasquinades. They did not expect the fleets to remain in the North, after the Baltic was untenable; they did not expect Cronstadt to be taken, if Cronstadt was impregnable; but they did expect that some results would be obtained commensurate with the means employed, and answering to the promises made and the anticipations excited. The Emperor visited Boulogne, at the time of the departure of the troops under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and as you will remember, made them a speech, on a very high key, in which he wafted them on to victory, regretting that he could not accompany them, chained as he was to more central avocations at Paris and to distant sea-bathing at Biarritz. This speech would read so ridiculously now, coupled with the upshot, that were any paper to republish it as a memento of the past, it would suffer suppression the next morning. It is in vain to attempt to conceal the poverty of the result, and to seek to heighten its importance by bestowing a Marshal's Wand and a grand Cross upon the Military and Naval heroes who obtained it. It was very well to promote prefects who had out-lived their usefulness, and to make Senators of compromised underlings and over-zealous officials. This was only ridiculous, and did no harm as long as mere civil sinecures were thus recklessly disposed of. But the same system carried into the naval and military service, into spheres of employment above those reserved in France for Legislation and Provincial Administration, becomes more than ridiculous—it becomes impolitic and dangerous.

The return of the Baltic fleet and of the "troops of disembarkment," who never disembarked, coincides fortunately with the renewed symptoms of activity in the Euxine, and with the first intelligence of encouraging import from that quarter. The arrival of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS at Dantzic was balanced by the Order of the Day issued by ST. ARNAUD at Varna, and the abandonment of the siege of Cronstadt, was atoned for at the Bourse by the promised bombardment of Sebastopol. This latter expected event went far, too, to conceal and keep out of sight the foolish festivities at Boulogne. Can anything be imagined more needless at this particular moment than a sham fight before LOUIS NAPOLEON and Prince ALBERT? Can people be expected to read with interest the *Pays'* rapturous account of this battle in little, when everybody is vexed and mortified at the bootless cruise to the Baltic. However, these follies have been lost sight of in the overwhelming emotions of anxiety, hope and fear excited by the sailing of the great Euxine expedition.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, who has been seriously ill, has joined his regiment, against the advice of his physicians, who advised him to return home. The Prince has acted judiciously, for had he left the army on the eve of active service, he would have suffered political death.

The papers seem to have entered into all the intimate details possible, respecting the sojourn of the Emperor at Boulogne, but they omitted one. His Majesty had the tooth-ache, while in the society of the King of the Belgians and of the Prince-Consort of England. He telegraphed to Paris for DR. EVANS, and DR. EVANS was down at Boulogne in the twinkling of an express train.

Mr. PROUDHON, of anarchical celebrity, has lately been cured of a complaint of long standing by Homœopathy. The administration and sale of infinitesimal doses increased largely and suddenly at the same time, and practitioners of the globules ascribe the augmented demand to the influence of the cure of the great Socialist.

I see you are having terrible milk revelations in New-York. Here is an item of Parisian minuteness on the subject of the alliance originated by HAWTHORNE—the Town Pump and the Cow. At 4 o'clock in the morning, a policeman observed a milkman at a fountain. He filled three tins with water, and then spent quite a time in divers processes of mixture and manipulation. The policeman asked for an explanation, and the milkman replied that he put the water in to keep the milk. This being unsatisfactory and unintelligible, the dairyman was taken before the Commissary, and his milk was analyzed. It was found to contain but 1-32d part of water, the proportion allowed by the law in times of great heat, as a preserver. He was, therefore, set at liberty. I should like to know this milkman. I shall make an effort to be introduced to him. A man that puts a bucket of water over a canister of milk, early in the morning, when no one is looking except a concealed policeman, and turns in but a gill to a gallon, deserves the encouragement of the press.

And now for a piece of intelligence which I promised to be the first to convey to an expectant Continent. I have received the following lithograph circular, issued in obedience to the European custom:

"SIR: Madame HUCHARD (MADELINE BROHAN) has given birth to a son.

"Mr. HUCHARD has the honor of apprising you of the event."

Years hence, when the young man has become a famous actor, he will be known as Mr. BROHAN, from the name of his mother, instead of Mr. HUCHARD, from the name of his father, just as MADELINE herself, the daughter of SUZANNE BROHAN, kept the name of her mother, famous in stage annals, and dropped that of her father, histrionically unknown.

This business of French names is a very singular one; not half the population of *Paris going by that which properly belongs* to them. Many take names because they are easier to sign, others because they appear better in print, and upon public announcements; others in order to conceal their own family patronymic; others, again, obtain additional names by the purchase of estates, or by coming into possession of landed property bearing a name of its own. Plain M. FIOLIN has become M. DE PRESSIGNY; ALPHONSE PRAT has become ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. Count GIRARDIN had his natural son baptised under the name of LAMOTTE, but has never been able to prevent him from signing EMILE DE GIRARDIN. The name of MOLIERE's father was POQUELIN; when the dramatist found he was becoming famous, he adopted a title less known in the carpet business than that of POQUELIN. VOLTAIRE was simple FRANCOIS AROUET at his christening. These are facts that everybody knows. But the facility with which modern Parisians change their names is only known to themselves. M. EUGENE JACOT is M. EUGENE DE MIRECOURT, and so he signs promises to pay. M. SCHAWETZ, photographist from Germany, has translated his name into French, and figures in Paris as M. LENOIR, as in New-York he would have been Mr. BLACK. LEBEU ROSLIN inverts his name ROSLIN LEBEU, and BERTIN ALBERT, the coal merchant, inverts his, ALBERT BERTIN. M. CHARLES LOUIS DARNA, wine dealer, takes his middle name, LOUIS, and makes a surname of it, signing with it alone. The list might be continued to infinity. The changes adopted by *artistes* are not peculiar to France. The motives that led to some of them are worth noting, however. ROSE CHERI, who was ROSE something else, once fell, at the age of sixteen, down stairs. The mother, bending over her, cried, "Oh! ROSE, ma ROSE CHERIE!" and "ROSE CHERI!" as naturally sprang from ROSE CHERIE, as ROSE DARLING would from my DARLING ROSE. M'LLE DE PLANAT, of noble birth, inverted the letters of her name when she went upon the stage, anagramming PLANAT into NAPTAL. Mrs. MOWATT might have done the same if she liked: thus, WATTOM. RACHEL was obliged to adopt the name of ELIZA by her first manager, on the ground that RACHEL was too Jewish. MELINGUE—the glorious MELINGUE—was baptised thus: ETTIENNE MARIN. Being both a sculptor and an actor, he has a name for each branch of arts. His statuettes bear the inscription, MARIN *fecit*. The catalogues of the expositions give both his names. As an actor and as a citizen, he is MELINGUE; and when, last week, it was rumored that MELINGUE was dead, people were as much affected as though there were really such a person as MELINGUE. Then the French have a peculiar way of dropping their surname altogether, and allowing their fame to rest upon their baptismal name alone: thus, RACHEL. Not one person in a hundred knows that her family name is FELIX. Her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, I have seen spoken of, in an American paper as FELIX RAPHAEL. Were CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN French, she would be M'lle CHARLOTTE, short. This practice originated with the Kings, who were either Louis such a number, or Henri so many, without any surname worth mentioning. Again, names are invented in the strangest way. Paper for cigarettes, is known all over Europe as Job paper, (not Job printing,) and yet the proprietor of the patent is named JEAN BARDON, not Job at all. The way was this: The placards announcing the paper bore the initials of the proprietor, J. B., with a sort of hieroglyphic between, which in time was tortured into an O, making the initials into a word, Job. M. BARDON had a terrific law suit, two years ago, claiming, as he did, the exclusive right to this word Job. Another manufacturer claimed that he might use it, too—in fact, that any one might. The Court decided that as M. BARDON had made the name, as far as cigarette paper was concerned, it was his personal property.

The practice of using for a signature the surname only, undistinguished from other similar names by either Christian name or initials, resulted in the invention of the *paraphe* or flourish, by which it may be recognized among thousands. Each man has his flourish, and it has come to be an essential part of the signature. This is often so intricate, so extensive, so repetitious and so unintelligible, that the most adroit forger would be appalled by the difficulties presented by it. From the heaviest capitalist to the pettiest tradesman, the flourish is at once the ratification and the protection of the signature. I have seen one—that of a notary—which describes the following extravagant curves: it starts from the tail of the final letter, encircles the name, passes along the bottom of the page and up the left margin, ending at the upper corner in a loop; in this loop is a concluding wiggle, such as only the inventor could ever execute hopefully. The *paraphe* often obliterates the signature, by running headfirst through it, and this has led to another and a new detail. The signature has ceased to be a name; it is only a conventional sign, giving validity to the document. As a name it is illegible. That the name may be known, therefore, it is either stamped, engraved, or done in raised letters on the paper itself.

The public offices are all furnished with a book called *Models of Signatures and Flourishes*. This contains those of the central functionaries, the Prefects of the departments, the principal notaries of all the cities, the Foreign Ministers and Consuls, &c. Against each, is the translation into legible French. Unless you have this book, you are in the dark. You are at liberty to write to a head of a Bureau, however, saying, "Sir, may I trouble you to transmit to me the model of your flourish? and you are liable also to receive information as thus: "Sir, for important reasons I have altered my flourish; have the goodness to note the model of the one I shall henceforth employ, below."

Romeo said there was nothing in a name, but Romeo was young, very young. There is fame in one name, and starvation in another. Ask the American people, in its heart and conscience, how much of Mlle. LIND's popularity is to be ascribed to her familiar and seductive name of JENNY. Has she one-tenth the influence as Madame OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT?

You have heard of sworn translators, of sworn interpreters, but I doubt whether you ever heard of a sworn taster. The Municipal Government of Paris keeps a taster thus bound by oath, whom it employs to *try wines in any case of supposed adulteration*. His palate is so sensitive, and his taste so delicately discriminative, that he *not only recognizes the existence of a foreign substance*, but can tell what the foreign substance is. Listen to a late deposition of his upon a *pipe of wine submitted* to his examination. The base, he said, of the liquid, was common red wine; two-thirds were water colored with elder-berry and mulberry juice, the former of which is an active narcotic. The taster then went on to say that the individual arrested for this disgusting fraud was the most skillful and the most dangerous mixer in Paris, and that he had never been caught but once before. The recipe which he employed in adulterating the pipe in question had not been employed since 1816, a very bad grape year, though not worse than this. The prisoner maintained that he was not the author of the mixture, whereupon the president said to him: "You would be wiser to hold your tongue. Everybody here is scandalized at your audacity. The tribunal regrets that it cannot pronounce a *more severe* punishment, but as you are an incorrigible cheat, you will certainly be brought before us again, and then we shall be able to inflict upon you an exemplary chastisement. Go."

The hunting season opened in this Department on Tuesday. At 6 in the morning game arrived in the market—partridges at $1 25 apiece, and quails at 85 cents. At 8, an avalanche of stock brought down prices one-third, and at nightfall a partridge was to be had at 40 cents, and a quail at 22.

The Court of Assizes has held a scandalous trial this week. No less a personage than the sister of the wife of Prince GHIKA, *Hospodar of Moldavia, was tried for bigamy*. Her first husband, M. PAVY, abandoned her some time ago, informing her that the *marriage ceremony, performed in England*, was an imposture, and not binding in France. She dropped his name and married again. *This second marriage* was, some time ago, pronounced null, inasmuch as the first was good; the lady has now been acquitted of *profanation of the sanctity* of the nuptial tie, as it was proved she *believed herself* the victim of a Gretna Green deception. The report is full of very choice details for those that like such *things*, and the manners and morals of ladies of fashion are very picturesquely set forth. Madame PAVY is a strikingly handsome woman, and at the trial was dressed in richly simple black velvet. She underwent her interrogatory from the Judge in a manner that won all hearts, and satisfied all heads. Women wept as she spoke. Men were convinced as she was silent. And when she fainted and fell into her counsel's arms, as the jury returned into Court, after six minutes' absence, there was a blowing of noses and a demonstration of handkerchiefs that nearly drowned the verdict avenging injured innocence, and restoring to liberty the elegant, though far from exemplary prisoner of the Conciergerie.

DICK TINTO.

HAVANA.

The Concha Feast and the Characteristics of Concha's Better-Half—Recent Edicts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1854.

We are at the end of the CONCHA feast—with the beginning of the weekly holiday—Sunday—which is not so much a day of rest as we have been anticipating through the three days past. We know it would end, but not remembering therewith that Sunday is filled with all sorts of amusement, besides attending mass in the morning.

General CONCHA passed through all the principal streets of the city, in the people's carriage, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock last night—subsequently visited the theatre, and the community outside of the walls. He had but two of the horses, as the crowds did not admit of the whole turn out—no postillions—no guards—no footmen—in plain dress himself—his one aid in undress uniform—and the driver in plain cloth. This was more agreeable to the people than all else—he came among them as much as he could—with a nod and a kind word to those he recognized, and his hat off responding to the universal salutation. His whole path was thronged with the excited people—of all colors that the sun shines upon. His examination must have convinced his judgment, that these spontaneous bursts of affectionate interest—the language of which was the breath of the heart, and governed by no ruler—were not caused by hatred of PEZUELA, but the offering of sincere emotion of love for his person and his worth. In much of the preliminary preparation, the influence of hate had done its work,—but in progress of their devotion, PEZUELA was as much forgotten as if he had ceased to exist. The person who has the purest enjoyment of all this, is the wife of General CONCHA, who is fully half of the chief—I will not say better, but I do not believe he could be as good as he is, without her. She is the ministering angel of peace to his bosom—she is his guardian angel—and her name with the poor is a blessing. She is proud of her husband—they are proud and worthy of each other. To-day we are to have a bull-fight in honor of the Captain-General, but his taste does not run that way, and his wife will not give her sweet face to such scenes. Also, dramatic performances for the poor, and a ball at Escauriza's for the benefit of one-dollar patriots, and the amusement of the señoritas of our city who languish for motion. I have devoted my mind to this movement of the people, but in devotion to the man, I shall not conceal facts from your readers, no matter what color they may assume. The meeting yesterday of the "Ayuntamiento" with General CONCHA was most cordial, and the offer to aid in all his projected police and municipal improvements, was unanimously given.

The *Gazette of the Havana*, immediate organ of the Government, publishes the Royal orders and administrative orders predicated thereon, for extinction and new conformation of the Executive departments of the Island of Cuba. The names of most of those appointed to take office with General CONCHA were given in my last. The Royal order of the 17th ultimo, reorganizing the Secretary or State Department for the Civil Government of Cuba, recites "that it will be composed of one Secretary, (JUAN SUNCOR,) with a salary of $5,000 per annum; four Chiefs of Sections, $4,000 salary to each; four First Officials, $3,000 each; four second do., $2,000; and four third class with salary of $1,300 each; with a Librarian in charge of the archives, of $2,500 salary, to receive $500 additional after service of five years in the office."

By edict, published to-day, of date 23d inst., the publishers of the paper called *La Prensa de la Habana* have been fined in the sum of $625 for having published an article upon Cuban policy, *under PEZUELA, taken from the Español, of Madrid, without having submitted* the same for correction and authorization of censorship—which appeared in the columns of that paper, on the 21st inst., while under the administration of General PEZUELA. The law which provides this penalty, Articles 19 and 20 of Regulations of the 1st of June, 1854. I have not been able to obtain a copy of the article, but am advised that it charges upon General PEZUELA, that his object in administration over Cuban interests has been to create discontent among the people of the Island and in Spain, on account of the troubles engendered for the purpose of inducing acquiescence of the two communities in its sale to the United States. This termination has certainly been very far from the heart and mind of PEZUELA.

The edict, emanating so soon from the new authority, has created considerable stir among the political "Seers," and canvass of the free press principles affected by the Government at Madrid. But the institution as it exists at the capital of the realm has no application here, and if they had desired a free press, the time to have made the bargain was the moment of the landing of CONCHA; *but love has very little policy in its motion*. The law is clear, has been violated, and is vindicated on the instant by CONCHA, under information derived from the preceding administration, or the chief censor of the press, as was due to GEN. PEZUELA, who has quite enough to answer for in appreciable facts without drawing upon the imagination of those surrounding the Court, for unreal cases. The palace is full to-day with chiefs of corps, bureaus, schools, colleges, societies and departments, making official calls; and the streets continue full of people, while the vast decorations remain, showing that the spirit of the welcome is not yet worn out with fatigue.

It is rather refreshing to see the vampire leeches give way, who have so long fattened on Cuban industry, and aided in vexatious and excessive restriction and taxation of the people. Several of the most important of our civil and police functionaries who come in immediate social contact with us, have been relieved, remaining under arrest at designated points to await convenient transportation for the mother country. GENEVA VELASCO, Military Governor of the District of Havana, ordered to a neighboring village to await further instructions. ZUBITA, Chief of Police, relieved, made himself a prisoner at the Punta. Colonel GUILLIEN, Subaltern Commander of the Police, to the country, and to be sent home; and several others whose names *I do not remember*. There will be none left to tell the story of their shame here, and as I can gather reliable facts you will be advised. There is every appearance that CONCHA is determined to have an honest Government—it is not the new broom, but one well tried, though not too much worn.

The health of Havana has been forgotten—people have had no time to get sick. The accounts from the interior continue favorable, especially at the East, and the crop promising—the equinoctial having passed without any destructive storm—and a new impetus will be given to business, it is said, on the instant, from increased confidence of the people.

OCCATOR.

MINNESOTA.

Outrage—Railroad Charter—"Skullduggery"—Army Matters—Land Sales—Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. PAUL'S, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

A disgraceful outrage occurred here last Thursday evening, the 20th inst. A man employed as carpenter in the Windsor House in this city, and a negro employed as porter in the same hotel, a few days since had an altercation at the servants' table in the kitchen, during which, the negro called the other by some low epithet. About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, the porter was enticed away from the hotel on pretence of getting some baggage, and then attacked by a gang of some half dozen ruffians armed with clubs and wire whips, who beat him cruelly, and would probably have killed him had not some men interfered in his behalf. He finally escaped to the house of a friend, after having been beaten almost to death, his head cut by a stone, and his clothes nearly all torn off. The perpetrators of this cowardly assault are known, but have not yet been arrested.

The Railroad bill and Land Grant—and who were to blame for their defeat?—have been the all-absorbing subjects of discussion for the past month; and the principal question entering into the approaching election of a new Legislature is the repeal or continuance of the "Schuyler" Railroad Charter.

A chapter on Minnesota politics, by a skillful hand, would be both amusing and astonishing, if not entertaining and instructive. The ordinary political terms, such as "wire-pulling," "trickery," "corruption," "bribery," &c., entirely fail to do the subject justice. It is best described by a local term, rather odd and certainly expressive—"*skull-duggery*"—which is meant to include all known methods of trickery and cunning, together with many others believed to be unknown outside of St. Paul's. Several tickets will be run: all parties, railroad and anti-railroad, Whig and Democrat, Americans, Irish, Germans, French and Know-Nothings, being all mixed up in one "incomprehensible mux;" but the main issue evidently is to see who'll come out ahead and secure the plunder. By the way, there is a lodge of Know-Nothings already organized here, embracing some of the leading men, and its numbers are variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred and fifty.

Three companies of United States Infantry came up last week from the Carlisle Barracks. Two companies (70 men) were destined for Fort Ridgely, and one company (37 men) for Fort Ripley. The present garrisons are ordered to stations on the Pacific coast.

That part of the Government lands in Wisconsin, embracing a portion of the Lake Superior region, and the immense pineries on the St. Croix and its tributaries, have recently been opened to market. The law requires that they shall at first be offered at public auction to the highest bidder. These lands have been selling during the past two weeks at the United States Land Office in Hudson, Wisconsin, and so great are the lumbering and Lake Superior interests, that the town has been crowded with bidders, and many thousands of acres sold, some as high as $4 00 per acre.

Two weeks ago a part of the lands included in the Military Reserve, near Fort Snelling, were sold at the Land Office in Stillwater in the same manner. These embraced some of the choicest lands in this part of the territory, already occupied by cultivated farms, good houses and barns, and made the homes of settlers. It was feared that the speculators would outbid the claimants, and thus deprive them, not only of their valuable land, but of the fruit of their labor. On Sunday preceding the sale the Hennepin Claim Association, a company of some two or three hundred hardy settlers organized for their own protection, passed through St. Paul's in procession, preceded by music, on their way to attend the sale. There was much excitement, and it was thought the sale would not pass off without blood-shed. But the presence of this determined body of men, armed with clubs and revolvers, intimidated the "land sharks," and all went off peaceably—some four or five thousand acres of land being bid off in just forty-five minutes, in small parcels, at $1 25 per acre. For some of these lands $100 an acre was offered and refused, within a few hours after the title was secured.

The hot and dry Summer is past, and after three weeks of cold, rainy weather, the soft, dreamy days of the "Indian Summer" are commenced. The springs and streams were filled up by the rain, and the Mississippi was raised about two feet, so that boats run without difficulty, and the Fall trade is active. The crops of all kinds, so far as gathered, have come in exceedingly well; and if the pleasant weather continues two or three weeks longer, the remainder will all be got in in good shape.

SMALL PICA.

FROM KANSAS.

How things are going on—Settlements—High Prices for Labor, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Here we are almost in the middle of Sept., and not one of the Territorial officers are here. When they come I expect they will receive temporary accommodations at the Fort, through the courtesy of the officers. They will have no legal right here, because that part of the act which made this the Capital for the present, is repealed. The Secretary of War would not give them any of the quarters, simply because there were not enough to spare, and his Excellency and the Judges will *either depend upon the hospitality of the people or build their own houses*.

Governor REEDER intends to be here by the 5th of October, it is said. He will not bring out his family till Spring. I am pleased to tell you that we are getting along very well—peacefully and prosperously. There has not been an actual quarrel among the settlers. The fire-eating Pro-Slavery men are a good deal tamed down. They are growing ashamed of their threats about ejecting "Abolitionists." Poor fellows; they are not so much to blame for their course, for men in high places have taught them by example the glory of fighting for the "divine institution." The fact is a man can now avow himself to be in favor of Freedom with perfect impunity, though one would have thought it could not be done two months ago even. It is beginning to be thought, even here, that Kansas will surely be a Free State. The most popular candidate for Congress, Lieutenant R. C. DRUM, is a bold advocate of its being a Free State. Men of all parties will support him on the ground that the material interests of the Territory will be best promoted thereby. Mr. DRUM is brother of AUGUSTUS DRUM, one of the members from Pennsylvania who voted against the Nebraska bill. He gained great distinction in the Mexican war. He is a man of excellent character and ability, and of sufficient energy to attend to the important duties incumbent on the Representative of Kansas.

The cool weather witnesses the arrival of many more settlers. The New-Englanders stop at the mouth of Kansas River, and go off forty odd miles to the valley of Wakarusa. That is said to be a good place. They will thus be in the neighborhood of the Shawnees, and when their valuable land is ceded to the United States they can get hold of some of it. Gentlemen from Michigan and Ohio have been here within a few days to procure information about the country. They profess themselves highly gratified with its natural resources, and promise large reinforcements from their States. As we have long mild Autumns, we may expect to welcome one or two thousand before the Winter sets in. I have been greatly surprised that so few laboring men have come—we want workmen—one or two *dollars a-day* with board (which is paid common laborers,) and easy work ought to attract some of your crowded metropolis. It would be a grand thing for thousands of men in *your City to repair at once to Kansas*. They can earn enough this Winter to build a decent house in the Spring, which they can erect on a quarter section (160 acres) of good land; they will not need to pay for it till three years, and then only at the rate of $1 25 per acre. Think of this, toiling laborer; you, whose weekly income just meets your expenses week in and week out, till your hair becomes gray. Think of living on a large *fertile farm and breathing the fresh air*, and then hesitate not to leave your dark high chambers and the drudgery of the streets. Do not think you can come here and sit down in idleness and become opulent. If you come with such expectations you will be disappointed. But Kansas is the place where industry can best gain its rational and just reward.

I have in previous letters spoken of the soil, *climate, productions, &c., of this territory*. It is well known that this is not a fever and ague region—the ground is too high for it. I don't know as we have any local diseases. Those of a pulmonary nature are unknown. Our latitude is about that of Washington, so that our Winters are comparatively mild. Spring opens early and is said to be *a delightful season*. Numerous towns are being started. Leavenworth, two miles below the fort, is on an excellent location. It will be a place of great commercial importance. The *Kansas Herald* is published at this town; the first number will be issued this week. It will be neutral at present on the Slavery question. It supports the present *Democratic Administration*. More anon.

KANSAS.

DOUGLAS VINDICATION AT GENEVA.

Another Outrage—Anti-Nebraska Resolutions Passed.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

This has been a memorable day for Kane County. It had been announced for sometime past that the author of the Nebraska bill would address the people of Kane County at Geneva to-day at 1 o'clock, and great efforts were made to procure the attendance of persons favorable to him, and accordingly the Nebraska candidate of the First District, with a small ready guard—the "Young America" of Chicago, with his Committee—and three or four from Dupage County were gathered in from abroad, and from 1,500 to 2,000 of the sturdy men of Kane assembled, to whom Mr. DOUGLAS made a speech in his usual style.

DOUGLAS seems to be getting restive and nervous under the scorching which he is receiving from his constituency, as was very manifest to-day. When he came to that part of his argument in which he argues that the Missouri Compromise guaranteed Slavery south of 36° 30', he was asked by Mr. FARNSWORTH to read that provision, if there was any such in it. At this question he attempted to dodge, but being pinned to it, he complained of being interrupted; at which the audience, seeing the falsity of his positions, manifested their displeasure somewhat, though not at all boisterously. At this DOUGLAS began to lose his temper, and grew insolent. He was then asked by Mr. FARNSWORTH if he had any objections to having questions, appropriate to the subject, put to him, in a civil manner, while speaking, as he did not wish to do so if disagreeable, and requested the audience to remain silent, and hear Mr. DOUGLAS through quietly; the speaker replied he did object to being interrupted when it was intended by the questioners to insult him. *Mr. F.* then suggested that DOUGLAS should speak a given time, and then give the same time to *reply*, and that Mr. DOUGLAS might take his own time. At this DOUGLAS grew furious and replied he did not wish to make any such arrangements, as the person who he understood was to *reply* to him had been all around the country denouncing him in a manner that no gentleman would do.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then asked, "Who do you mean, Sir?"

DOUGLAS—"I mean the gentleman who stands beside you"—alluding to Mr. CODDING, who happened to be in the audience, a silent spectator, who had not uttered a word.

At this gross and uncalled for attack upon Mr. C., who, it is well known, always treats an opponent courteously and gentlemanly, and than whom, no one understands better, or practices more, the courtesies which are due from one gentleman to another, he stepped forward to the stand, and insisted upon his right, when thus grossly and personally attacked, to repel the insult, and that DOUGLAS should apologise; and in this he was seconded by nearly the whole crowd. Mr. CODDING, however, advised all the people present to remain perfectly quiet and hear the speaker through. Thereupon DOUGLAS apologized by saying that he did not mean to be personal, but he had been so informed; that he knew of nothing himself which would justify the remark, etc.

Well, they did hear him for about two hours and a half, at the end of which time, and as soon as he had closed, the meeting appointed a Chairman and Secretary, the audience called for Mr. CODDING, and he took the stand. Thereupon the *Little Giant* and a part of his foreign friends, and some ten or twelve of the residents of the county, in all just *twenty five* besides the *Giant*, took their leave, and some of them only left temporarily and returned as soon as they had safely landed D. in the *tavern*.

Of the speech of Mr. CODDING, which occupied nearly an hour and a half, to the most attentive audience that I ever saw, I can only say that it was a most masterly refutation of the sophistry and argument of DOUGLAS—his positions were sound, his logic every way equal, and his eloquence far, far superior to that of the *Giant petite*, and being upon the right side of the question, there was not much left of Mr. DOUGLAS when he got through, I assure you, upon the Nebraska question.

At the close of Mr. C.'s speech, the meeting, which were all present, (with the exception of a part of the 25 aforesaid,) with but ONE dissenting vote, passed resolutions against the provisions of the Nebraska bill repealing the Compromise of '20, condemning the members of Congress who voted for the bill, and declaring that DOUGLAS was *unworthy to speak to a free people*.

The meeting was then again addressed by Mr. BENHAM of New-York, in a very able manner, for upwards of an hour. And then, after *ratifying* the nomination of Mr. WOODWORTH, and giving him three cheers, and cheering Anti-Nebraska, the meeting adjourned with the very best of feeling. Don't you say *Hurrah for Kane?*

DEMOCRAT.

Judge Benning and State Rights—Danger of the Union.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 28.

Judge BENNING has delivered an opinion in the State of Georgia, *affirming the independence of the Courts of the State of Georgia, in their decisions, of the Courts of the United States*. The Judge is a *staunch vindicator of the rights and sovereignty of* the States; and if reformation by words was practicable, would be a powerful supporter of those views of the Constitution, which JEFFERSON and CALHOUN put forth the resources of their gigantic minds to establish. But the day is well-nigh past for State rights, and State sovereignty, as matters of practical efficacy in the Union. The Courts of the United States will overrule any decision of any State, whereby the authority of the Courts of the States is put in conflict with their supremacy. And then what will Judge BENNING's Court do? Submit, of course. And what will the State of Georgia do? Submit, too. And if this will be the practical result, of what avail is it, to make an ostentatious show of rights, only to be trampled upon? If State rights and State sovereignties are ever vindicated, it will be, not by the lead or agency of the Courts of a State, but by its Government organization; and not upon mere questions of judicial jurisdiction, involving the rights of individuals only, but upon questions which strike at the welfare and security of all. The time was, when the rights of the States could have been vindicated, without the dissolution of the Union. Those were the true *Union men, who endeavored to vindicate those* rights, and to replace the Federal Government on its original basis—the sovereignty of the States. On this basis it might have lasted forever. But they failed—failed in '33, and again failed in '50. The Government has swept on its career of consolidation and national domination. It has drawn into its vortex all questions of policy and all interests. It now arrogates authority, not only over the Courts of the States, but over their social institutions. At this moment, a grand Anti-Slavery organization is going on throughout all the Free States, to prohibit by Congress the introduction of Slavery into any of our Territories, or the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. The Fugitive Slave Law, we suppose they might consider as repealed by their illegal and faithless violence. These are the outposts to be gained, preparatory to the abolition of Slavery by Congress. There is the great matter of conflict, in which all the Southern States and people must be involved. That will be the great occasion for the Southern States to vindicate their sovereignty. Will they do it?

And if they do, can the Union continue? Will the Free States, after all their arrogant pretensions to superiority, allow themselves to be checked in their career of Abolition? Will Fanaticism cease hunting its prey, and leave us at peace, with the Union resting on its original foundation—of a perfect equality between the States? Judging *from the past, experience* would declare that the South may submit, but the North will never yield its aggressive policy. The world has yet to witness any stay to the progress of Anti-Slavery aggression in its march toward Abolition. "*Nulla retrorsum vestigia*," may well be its motto. In this last contest, which we deem inevitable, we doubt not that Judge BENNING will be, as he has heretofore been, an able defender of the rights and honor of the South.

Reciprocity Bill in the Canadian Parliament.

From the Quebec Correspondent of the Montreal Herald, September 23.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

* * * * * *The Reciprocity bill passed* through all its stages yesterday in both Houses, and will be assented to by the Governor-General to-day. *I believe it is the intention of the Canadian Government* to endeavor to induce the United States Government to agree to the Treaty coming into effect immediately between Canada and the United States. Many persons down here think that the American authorities will agree to this, particularly as the Canadian Government have thrown the St. Lawrence open to American vessels; but I think it is doubtful, as the American authorities have always been so slow to have dealings with those of the Colonies. In view of the great interest of the subject, I subjoin the act in the form that it has received the assent of the Governor:

An Act for giving effect on the part of this Province to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

Whereas, It is expedient to provide for giving effect, on the part of this Province, to the Treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. Be it therefore enacted, &c., as follows:

I. Whenever the Governor of this Province shall by proclamation declare that the said Treaty has taken effect, according to the terms thereof, the articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be admitted into this province free of duty so long as the said Treaty shall remain in force; except that if at any time the said United States shall, under the terms of the said Treaty, suspend the operation of the third article thereof, so far as this province is affected thereby, then the Governor of this province may, if he see fit, declare such suspension by proclamation, after which the exemption from duty under this act shall cease while such suspension shall continue, but the Governor may again, whenever such suspension shall cease, declare the same by proclamation, from and after which such exemption shall again take effect.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in council, by any order or orders to be made for that purpose, to do anything which shall be deemed necessary to be done on the part of this province to give effect to the said treaty, and any such order shall have the same effect as if the object thereof were expressly provided for by this act.

III. The act passed in the twelfth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled "*An Act to provide for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States of America, on certain conditions therein mentioned*," is hereby repealed.

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.—A curious experiment was made recently in the basin of a fountain of the Palais Royal, Paris. A glass globe, containing a certain liquid, immediately spread over the surface of the water, and taking fire spontaneously, continued to burn with an intense flame for about a minute, throwing out a dense smoke; the basin had the appearance of being all on fire. Three gentlemen, well known to science in Paris, have invented this fluid, after long and patient study, with the design of making it available in the present war, in burning ships, and in protecting or attacking fortified places, where there may be a ditch. Thrown by means of a forcing pump on the head of a sap, into an entrenchment, or a ditch full of water, or on a branch at the moment of assault, or in a naval combat, this liquid would cause the most terrible ravages.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—About 40 years ago, a young man belonging to Salem enlisted in the army and marched to the frontiers, leaving there a wife, and a child about a year old. No tidings being heard from him he was given up as dead, and, twenty-four years after his disappearance, his widow married again. On Monday last the soldier returned from the wars alive and well, having, it is said, been residing in Canada West for many years. His daughter, whom he left an infant, is now married, and the mother of a family. His wife and her second husband, and his sisters, are all living; and how he can explain his absence, or how the respective rights of the parties in this "strange eventful history" will be adjusted, remains to be determined.—*Albany Atlas.*

DEATH OF A YOUNG BOSTONIAN.—Recent intelligence received in this city from Para, chronicles the death at that place of Mr. HIRAM W. H. BLODGETT, of Boston, late Recording Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. B. sailed from this port June 24, and fell a victim to yellow fever August 12, having been landed but eighteen days. His funeral was numerously attended, and is said to have been the largest of any foreigner deceased there for years. He was a young man of excellent character and abilities, and to a host of acquaintances and friends his decease will be sudden, and deeply lamented. [*Boston Transcript.*

BAD LUCK.—One of the New-York delegates to the late Custom-House Convention, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city, on his way home, on a charge of assault and battery upon a country gentleman. A second, Mr. NELSON, editor of the Keeseville *Gazette*, and Postmaster at that village, is now in jail at Troy, on a charge of robbing the mail. A third, Mr. HENRY J. SICKLES, of Albion, Orleans County, has, we learn, been held to bail at Elmira, on a charge of appropriating $3,000 in notes, the property of his deceased brother's widow.—*Albany Argus.*

AMERICAN DIAMONDS.—The value of the diamond which has been found lately in Manchester, Virginia, is said to be three or four thousand dollars. A scientific examination shows that it refracts, and if rubbed on dry cloth or leather, acquires positive electricity, and on being suddenly removed from the sun's rays into the dark, it sends forth sparks of light resembling fairylike blazing stars.

SCREW PROPELLER IN A NEW POSITION.—Messrs. SIMONS & Co., Clyde ship-builders, have built a vessel, in which the screw-propeller, instead of being in the run of the vessel, is fixed in the centre of the rudder.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Of the New-York Bible and Common-Prayer Book Society, Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, and the Committee on the Education Fund.

The Anniversaries of these Societies were held on Sunday evening, in St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth-street, according to an arrangement by the joint Committee, of which Rev. T. C. Butler was Chairman. The attendance was not very numerous, in consequence most probably of the rain-storm which was raging at the appointed hour, 7½ o'clock. Rev. Alfred B. Beach, the pastor of the parish, was present in the Church during the exercises.

The opening prayer was read by Rev. Dr. Price of St. Stephen's Church, in this City.

A very excellent and powerful discourse was delivered by Rev. A. T. Twing, of Lansingburg, from the text, "To do good and distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." (Hebrews 13, v. 16.) After which the reports from the various Committees were read by Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the General Theological Seminary, in substance as follows:

THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

Last year there were 63 stations; this year, 75; last year 44 missionaries; this year, 64. Eighteen stations are vacant, several of which, however, have been recently supplied with pastors, who would ere this have been on the list of missionaries of the Diocese, but for the fatal illness of the Prov. Bishop, to whom applications are addressed, and by whom the missionaries are nominated.

The receipts for the year have been: Individual donations, $636; interest on investments, $199 74; collections and contributions from churches, $3,[illegible] 16—amounting in all to $4,676 99. Last year the amount thus contributed, $4,599 40, ($77 50 increase.) So that while the missionaries were ten more, the contributions were but $77.50 more. The expenditure for the year up to Oct. 1 was $5,069 23. The ten missionaries require $1,500 a year. The missionary newspaper cost about $500, and was then abandoned on account of the cost of the publication, and the supposed unproductiveness of the experiment. Had it not been for a legacy of $2,000 left by John Noble, Esq., of New-York, deceased, which was not to be set apart for investment, but to be thrown into the ordinary fund for current expenses, the deficiency would have been $3,000. As it was the deficiency at the time of the annual report to the Convention was $1,000, of which only $300 was paid up—leaving the fund $700 in arrears to missionaries, now due.

Besides, there has been received and devised by will of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Underhill, of New-Rochelle, $3,000, and also of Janet Vandelheyden, 80 shares of Albany Bank Stock, sold for $2,304, invested in bond and mortgage, the interest only to be applied to the support of missionaries.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY,

During the year just terminated, had distributed gratuitously 1,363 Bibles, 763 Testaments, 12,344 prayer books. Sales during same time, 230 Bibles, 625 Testaments, 4,126 prayer books,—making a total circulation of more than 20,000 volumes, being an increase over the last year in gratuitous donations of rising 4,000 books. The receipts from legacies of deceased friends were $2,326; from life members, &c., $506—$2,834 to the Stereotype fund. The receipts from church collections, annual subscribers, sales and donations to the dispensable fund, amounted to $4,604.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY

Gratuitously distributed 1,300,000 pages, and sold 518,000 pages. The receipts were by legacy to the permanent fund, $2,000; from life members, collections, annual subscribers and sales, $2,140.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Thirty-five students educated and supported in the General Theological Seminary; fifteen students in colleges, besides a number in preparatory schools, at an expenditure rising five thousand dollars; of which the diocesan canonical collections form but a small proportion. In this matter the churches of the Diocese should take shame to themselves for their scanty contributions to this most noble and needful cause.

Rev. Dr. Price followed with some very appropriate remarks, urging on the Congregation the peculiar claims of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

A collection was then made for the Society, after which the Evening Hymn was sung by the choir and congregation, in a very superior and impressive style, and the meeting was dismissed by a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Johnson.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education, D. H. Cruttenden, Esq., in the Chair. There was quite a large attendance of teachers. Two of our City Superintendents, Messrs. Randall and McKeen, and one or two members of the Board of Education were also present.

By invitation, Mr. J. H. Fanning, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Teachers' Association, gave a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Teachers' State Convention, held at Oswego, in August. He also briefly sketched the history of that Association, and contended that by its meeting mostly in one section of the State, and annually electing a large majority of its officers from the same portion, there was ground for the apprehension which many entertained, of the State Association eventually becoming a mere sectional body of narrowly circumscribed interests and influence. He offered resolutions stating the readiness of the Teachers of this City to cooperate with their associates in the profession throughout the entire State, in endeavoring to do away with all just grounds for such impressions, by imparting anew to the State Association that degree of universality in its operations which its original founders designed should be an enduring characteristic.

After remarks from Messrs. Jenner, Walsh, Cruttenden and Scott, the resolutions were referred to a Special Committee, to report upon at a future meeting. Messrs. Fanning, Cruttenden and Jenner, were appointed said Committee.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with, with the following result:

For President.—John H. Fanning, Principal of Ward School No. 12.

For Vice-President.—Henry Kiddle, Principal of Ward School No. 2.

For Corresponding Secretary.—John Walsh, Teacher in Ward School No. 43.

For Recording Secretary.—J. W. Berrie, Private School Teacher.

For Treasurer and Librarian.—S. Jenner, Classical Academy, Henry-street.

After the election of officers, D. B. Scott, Esq., alluded in an appropriate manner to the recent death of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, formerly Principal of Ward School No. 19, and a valued member of this Association. He offered resolutions of condolence with his afflicted family, testifying to Mr. Kennedy's high intellectual attainments, his true-heartedness as a man and a friend, and his devotedness as a husband, father, and Christian. After feeling remarks from Mr. Hazeltine, Principal of the Normal School, Mr. McElligott and Bruce, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy signed by the President and Secretary was directed to be sent to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Kiddle, a vote of thanks was extended to D. H. Cruttenden, Esq., and to the other officers of the Association, for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged their official duties for the past year.

Mr. Cruttenden responded in a few remarks, after which the Association adjourned.

Farewell Missionary Meeting.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather on Sunday evening, there was quite a numerous attendance at the Broadway Tabernacle to witness the rendering of the final charge to three Missionaries about to be sent out to the Copts in Egypt by the American Board. Bidwell's Missionary Map of Western Asia and another map of Egypt and Palestine were displayed on each side of the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Whipple then came forward, and after addressing a few words to the audience about the character and purport of the enterprise, delivered the charge to Mr. Martin, the only Missionary present, pointing out the importance of his future situation, and advising him to pave the way as a pioneer for future laborers, to do his utmost to penetrate into Central Africa, but above all, to form himself and his companions into a Christian Church.

Mr. Martin, in reply, spoke of the confidence men, and Missionaries in particular, should put in God, and having that confidence, he was ready to live and die for Christ. He knew the importance of the work, and the danger of the enterprise, but he would try to do his duty, and asked his auditors to support him by their prayers.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Pastor of the Church, then made a few remarks about Egypt and the condition of the Copts, and after singing a psalm and the benediction, the congregation were dismissed.

Third Presbytery of New-York.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Third Presbytery of New-York commenced yesterday, in the session-room of the Mercer-street Church. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. J. Leonard Corning, of Stamford, Conn. Rev. F. W. Graves was received as a member of the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Onondaga.

A communication was received from the Presbytery of Champlain, respecting the action of the last General Assembly touching the subject of Slavery, which was referred to a Committee.

The Presbytery having received information that Mr. Isaac Steiner, one of its licentiates, had renounced the views on the subject of baptism which are held by that body, and had connected himself, by being immersed, with the Baptist denomination, it was resolved that his license be revoked.

Reports were read from the various churches, showing them to be, both in spiritual and temporal affairs, generally successful.

Dr. A. D. Smith and Rev. T. R. Smith were appointed to engross the Reports for presentation to the Synod.

After transacting other business, of no special interest, the Presbytery adjourned, to meet in the same place on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Church Dedication.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, was opened for the worship of God on Sunday. The morning services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Wright; the afternoon by Rev. George Potts, D. D., and the evening by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. A collection was taken up at the close of each service, and the amount so raised was quite large.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid about 18 months since. It is purely Gothic in design and finish. The walls are neatly frescoed, and the whole interior of the Church presents a neat and commodious aspect. It is capable of seating 1,200 persons. The cost of the building and lot was $35,000, on which a balance of about $12,000 yet remains to be paid.

Temperance Meeting at the Tent.

On Friday of last week the Sons of Temperance had an enthusiastic meeting in the big Tent, corner of Thirteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. The large audience was addressed by Mr. Wellesley, followed by C. C. Leigh, Esq., who drew a graphic picture of the evils of intemperance, and spoke of the practical means to be used in removing these evils. C. S. Nesbitt, Esq., followed in a speech, in which he stated that the Committee of 66—three from each ward—elected by the friends of Temperance, to nominate City and County officers, had an informal meeting, at which time they had nominated Hon. C. C. Leigh as the Temperance and City Reform candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York. This announcement was received with three hearty cheers. A vote was then taken, and it was unanimously agreed to vote for Hon. Myron H. Clark for Governor, Henry J. Raymond for Lieutenant Governor, and C. C. Leigh for Mayor.

New-York Baptist Historical Society.

An adjourned meeting of persons favoring the formation of a State Baptist Historical Society, was held yesterday afternoon, at the new Bible House, in Nassau-street, Rev. Dr. Babcock in the Chair. The report of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to draft a Constitution, was read, and the Constitution, as presented, adopted. From this it appears the object of the Society is to collect information relating to the civil, religious and general history of the Baptists—establish a denominational library for reference, and awaken highest possible interest in denominational progress.

Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Mr. Hiscox and Mr. Dawson were chosen a Committee to nominate officers to be elected at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet on the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., at the same place.

Visit of a Boston Military Company—Dinner at Florence's Hotel.

During a recent visit of the Fifth Company of the National Guard of this City, to Boston, they were received and handsomely entertained, during their stay, by the Independent Fusileers of that City. The former Company are now reciprocating the compliment during the stay of the *Fusileers* in New-York. This Company arrived in the City on Saturday morning, by the *Fall River* boat, and were received by the Fifth Company of the National Guard at the landing, and were immediately escorted to Florence's, where apartments had been engaged for them, in anticipation of their arrival.

The officers of the Company are as follows: Captain—David Cooly; 1st Lieutenant—Andrew Gorham; 2d—A. E. Proctor; 3d—A. N. Proctor; 4th—Wm. R. Wright. The Company counted seventy-nine muskets, and were accompanied by Bond's Cornet Band of Boston.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Company seated themselves before a well-laden table, which had been prepared by the successful caterers of the Florence. About two hundred persons were present. Capt. Speight, of the National Guards, presided.

After the edibles were fully discussed, the cloth was removed, and the following toasts were offered and responded to in appropriate speeches:

1. *The President of the United States.*
2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*
3. *The Governor of the State of Massachusetts.*
4. *Our Guests, the Independent Boston Fusileers*—Worthy representatives of the Cradle of Liberty. [Thundering applause.]

Capt. Cooley responded on the part of the Bostonians.

5. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Adjutant Hall, of the Fusileers, responded.

6. *The Militia of the Empire and Bay States.*

Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment of the New-York State Militia, responded.

Several volunteer toasts were offered and responded to. At a late hour the company rose.

On Sunday, the *Fusileers* attended service at Trinity Church. Last evening they were present at the Metropolitan Theatre. They return to Boston to-day.

Visit of Lynn Firemen.

A Company of Firemen belonging at Lynn, Mass., called the "Silver Grays," are expected to visit our City this week. They are a noble set of men, and will be handsomely received by Engine Companies Nos. 14 and 42.

Cattle in the Streets and Loss of Life.

On Sunday morning an inquisition was held at No. 345 Greenwich-street, by Coroner Wilhelm, on the body of a little boy named John Farrell, who was shockingly gored the previous night by a bullock. It seems that while two men were driving a lot of cattle through Greenwich-street, near Jay, one of them broke loose from the drove and rushed up the street, endangering the lives of pedestrians. The animal finally ran off from the street upon the sidewalk, and came in collision with the deceased, producing fatal injuries. The lad was taken up insensible and conveyed to the residence of his afflicted parents, where he was carefully attended by Dr. Kennedy, of No. 186 Duane-street, who rendered every assistance in his power but without any favorable result, as the poor sufferer lingered in great pain until 5 o'clock in the morning, when an effusion on the brain took place and he expired. The Jury rendered the verdict that John Farrell came to his death by an effusion on the brain in consequence of injuries received by being knocked down by an ox at the corner of Greenwich and Jay-streets, on the 19th of Sept., 1854. The jury earnestly recommended the proper authorities to pass a law against the driving of cattle through the streets of the lower part of the City unless properly secured.

Killed by Falling from a Scaffold.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, John Hone, one of the workmen employed in the erection of a house on the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, fell from the scaffolding, and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Colgrey, one of the owners of the building, was also severely injured. The inquisition will be held to-day.

Stabbing Affray at a Lager Bier Saloon.

On Sunday night about 9 o'clock, James Brennan and George W. Johns, entered the Lager Bier Saloon kept by Conrad Heyleberg, at the corner of Anthony-street and Broadway, under the Empire City Bank, and after calling for refreshments refused to pay for them. Fritz Hook, one of the waiters employed in the establishment, interfering in order to prevent them from leaving the premises, received two severe stabs, one in the arm and another under the shoulder blade, from a pocket knife in the hands of one of the parties. He was conveyed to his residence, but was too unwell from the effects of his wounds to appear at the Police Court to make an affidavit. The assailants were arrested by Officer Kearney, of the Sixth Ward, and locked up in the Tombs.

Fire in a Bakery.

On Sunday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire took place in the bakery No. 180 Avenue A, kept by Mrs. Mary Waddell. The fire was discovered in the rear part of the bakehouse, and was spreading throughout the premises when discovered by William Waddell, who slept in a room over the basement. The firemen were soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames with but trifling damage to the building. The fire did not extend beyond the bakehouse. A fancy store over the bakehouse, occupied by Morris Wahl, was considerably damaged by water. He has an insurance on his stock of $1,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company, and $400 on his household furniture. Mrs. Waddell had no insurance on her property. There had not been any fire in the bakehouse for several weeks past, as Mrs. Waddell was just moving in, and the belief is that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in the premises of Frederick Gesling, a dyer and cotton-spinner, situated at No. 210 East Eleventh-street. The flames were soon extinguished before much damage had been done. The premises are insured for $6,000.

Alleged Fraud.

On Sunday morning Officers Moore and Gallagher, attached to the Second District Police Court, at Jefferson Market, arrested a man named George Rogers, charged with having obtained a lot of groceries from John H. Witzen, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, under false pretences. It is alleged by the complainant that the accused came to his store and purchased $13 worth; gave him in return for the same a check on the Knickerbocker Bank for $57, purporting to be drawn by J. W. Wilcox, and made payable to Rogers or bearer; that on taking this check to the bank for payment, the authorities there informed him that there was no account kept there by the drawer of the check; and that the whole affair was a trick to swindle him out of his property. Rogers was brought before Justice Clarke, who committed him for examination.

The Forgery Case of Dr. Gesner.

Justice Osborne has decided to investigate the charge of forgery pending against Dr. Abraham Gesner, residing in Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn. The particulars of the affair, as detailed by the complainant, Mr. John Steadman, of Nova Scotia, were fully published in the Times, and in connection with the fact that the Doctor's Counsel endeavored to get his client's name suppressed, by the payment of money. Considerable interest is felt in the matter. Mr. Steadman is stopping at No. 33 Broadway, and is determined to prosecute the case. He declares that no receipt for the two hundred and fifty shares of Mining stock, valued at some $3,000, was ever given by him to Dr. Gesner.

Robbery at Bixby's Hotel.

On Sunday morning a young man giving the name of George Lee was arrested by the police of the Third Ward, charged with committing a theft at the hotel of Mr. Bixby, corner Park-place and Broadway. It appears the accused was permitted to sleep at the hotel free of expense, as he was without means. In the morning he took some $40 worth of clothing belonging to one of the boarders, and made his escape. The property was recovered, and Judge Osborne committed the prisoner for trial.

Launch.

The steamship *Joseph Whitney* will be launched from the yard of Mr. John Englis, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and be taken to the Neptune Iron Works, foot of Eighth-street, to receive her engine. This is the first of a new line to run between Boston and Baltimore.

Relief for the Sufferers at Belize.

We are informed by Mr. Jex that he has received $250 towards the sum he hopes to receive for the benefit of the sufferers by fire at Belize, (Honduras.) The names of the donors, with their subscriptions, will be published when the subscription list is complete.

Soldiers Gone West.

A Detachment of eighty-five United States Recruits left the City last evening for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, under the command of Major Merrill, 2d Dragoons. These troops are intended to fill up some skeleton Companies of Dragoons lately returned from the Plains.

Coroners' Inquests for three Months.

The inquests held from the 1st of July to the 30th September, 1854, by the four Coroners, are eight hundred and forty one, which, at an average fee of $6 50 each, will amount to $5,466 50. The quarter's report was submitted to the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon.

☞ The first anniversary of the Cuban Democratic Athenæum will be celebrated at the Apollo Rooms on Saturday.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

COMMUNICATION.

A. J. Jamore, proposing plan for New City Hall. Referred to Special Committee on New City Hall.

THROWING GARBAGE IN THE STREET.

Alderman Tucker, of Eighth Ward, moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, There exists at this time great difficulty in the enforcement of the ordinances which relate to throwing vegetable and other matters into the streets and alleys, and especially from tenant houses. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to compel all persons owning buildings on streets where sewers are laid, to connect with the same. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Finance—Concurring to pay bills.

In favor of appropriation of $20,000 due the State.

Music at funeral of Henry Gibson, $67. John M. Gowan, $100. D. Lee, $64 40.

On Markets—Report laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Twelfth and first resolutions referred to Committee on Laws. Others adopted.

On Laws—Report relative to the Constitution of the Amended Charter of 1849. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed with communication from Corporation Counsel.

THE PROPOSED POST-OFFICE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Alderman Mott moved the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The General Government of the United States are about to procure a site for a Post-Office in the City of New-York, and, whereas, the location of such a building is of great importance to the interest and convenience of this City, due regard should be had as to what place would be most convenient.

The business of the City, during the last few years, has been moving to the north, to such an extent, that the present location is too far south to meet the accommodations of our citizens who most frequent the Post-Office, and as the Park is now getting to be more the centre of business, it is desirable that the Post-Office should be located on or near that place. This would bring the Post-Office in close proximity with the other Public Buildings of the City. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with the General Government to ascertain if proper and suitable arrangements could be entered into between the City of New-York and the United States Government for the erection of a building for a Post-Office at the southern extremity of the Park, or some place contiguous thereto.

Referred to Special Committee — Aldermen Mott, Chauncey, Howard, Voorhis and Tucker.

Board of Councilmen. MONDAY, Oct. 2.

The President, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., presiding.

The Board convened at 5 o'clock, for the October session. After the usual preliminaries the Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of Wm. F. Freeborn, in relation to pier at the foot of Jefferson-street.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER.

Of Jacob Valentine and others, for a bridge across the Harlem River on the road to Fordham.

Of Francis A. Kidwell, to have sidewalk on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third-avenues, flagged.

Of merchants in West-street, in relation to incumbrances on bulkheads and streets.

Of D. B. Scott and others, to have Fifty seventh-street, between First and Second-avenues, graded.

Of sundry persons, for gas pipe in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway.

Of J. D. Soore, for curb and gutter stones to be set in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth-street.

Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, for a new truck.

REMONSTRANCES.

Of Riter Van Lindall, against a sewer in Broome-street, between Bowery and Eldridge-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman Reed—To instruct contractor in the rebuilding of Catherine Market to lay the foundation in a line with that of other portions of the market now erected. Referred.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Councilman Vermilye.—*Whereas*, There are now in our harbor several vessels-of-war of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, which will remain here for some time, and

Whereas, We are bound to the French nation by remembrances of the services rendered to our country in the struggle for national independence, it is proper that some mark of attention should be paid to the officers of a nation with whom we have ever been on terms of amity, and which avails itself of every occasion to testify their friendly relations for this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed in conjunction with the Mayor and Committee of the Board of Aldermen to wait on the commander of the squadron and tender to him and his officers the hospitalities of the City.

Councilman Conover desired that an appropriation be made for the purposes prescribed in the resolution. Through inattention to this heretofore, Committees who had been appointed to carry out the resolutions had incurred large expenses themselves.

Councilman Wild concurred in the remarks of Councilman Conover. His own devotion to the cause of hospitable entertainments for distinguished foreigners had been no small cost to him.

Councilman Kennedy also concurred, as he regarded it best to make appropriations now, and not cavil afterwards. He therefore moved that the following resolution be added:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out the foregoing resolution.

Councilman Kennedy moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole now, which was carried.

In the Committee of the Whole, Councilman North moved an amendment to Mr. Kennedy's resolution by substituting $1,000 for $2,500, which was lost.

The resolutions in their original form were adopted, and were on motion ordered to a third reading now.

On the final vote the resolutions were lost by a vote of 32 Ayes to 19 Noes. The Charter requiring three-fourths of the members elected to vote in favor to carry them.

Councilman Kennedy said that certain members who voted against the resolution, to appear consistent, but who secretly wished to see the resolution carried, had the pleasure of knowing that they had failed in having their secret wishes gratified.

Councilman Jeremiah considered the remark of Mr. Kennedy as an insult to the members who had voted against the appropriation. He for one had voted against the resolution, and had voted honestly.

Mr. Kennedy said that the gentleman was right in his supposition—he had intended his remark as an insult.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Councilman Conover—That the Finance Committee be and are hereby instructed to inquire of the Trustees of the Brick Church, what amount they will take for their interest in the property known as the Brick Church property, and report to this Board as soon as convenient. Adopted.

Councilman North—To establish a Public Pound in the vicinity of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and also one in the vicinity of *One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Tenth-avenue.* Referred.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON AGAIN—COUNCILMAN PEARSON RELENTS.

Councilman Pearson moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the subject of making appropriations for extending the hospitalities of the City to the officers of the French men-of-war now in the harbor, which, after some debate, was carried. The subject laid over under the rule.

PAY OF ASSESSORS.

A Communication from the Comptroller relative to the subject of the pay of Assessors was received, and on motion was ordered to be printed. It stated that large amounts of money had been illegally exacted by Assessors in past years, and that amounts which had been collected, and which he had refused to pay as the remuneration, were now in his hands to be refunded to the parties from whom they were exacted.

THE BELGIAN PAVEMENT vs. THE RUSS AND REID PAVEMENT.

A communication from the Comptroller upon the subject of the paving of Chatham-street and Bowery was received and ordered to be printed. *It showed from the documents in possession of* the Officer, that the Belgian pavement was cheaper in the cost of construction than that of Russ & Reid.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For the correction of taxes. Several bills were also referred for examination.

THE CORONERS' CLAIMS.

The following claims of the four Coroners, for fees due them for the quarter ending the 30th of September were presented and referred. Wilhelm, $1,467 30; Hilton, $1,204 75; Gamble, 1,241 50, and O'Donnell, $1,730 87.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday, Oct. 2.

The October Term commenced this morning, Hon. Judge Mitchell taking his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

The prisoners charged with murder were brought into Court, and severally arraigned as follows:

John Corcoran, for the murder of Michael Coyne. Mr. J. B. Phillips, on behalf of the prisoner, waived the reading of the indictment, and entered a plea of not guilty. The hearing of the trial was fixed for Friday.

Patrick McMahon, for the murder of Catharine McMahon. He pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for Wednesday.

Henry King, for the murder of Timothy Redding, pleaded not guilty, and had his trial fixed for Saturday.

William Fowkes, for the murder of Edward Bogan, had his trial set down for Thursday.

Charles Jager, for the murder of John Moran. His trial was set down for hearing on Tuesday.

James Smith, for the murder of James Davis. His trial was fixed to take place on the third Monday of this month.

Henry Glad, for the murder of James Davis. His trial was set down for the second Tuesday.

Charles Graham, for the murder of John Wilson, and his trial set down for the second Monday. Messrs. Brennan and Phillips being assigned to him as counsel. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty.

In the case of Dr. Graham, Mr. J. R. Whiting stated his belief that the case might be proceeded with to-morrow. After some conversation it was agreed that this trial come up for hearing to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

The gentlemen composing the Grand Jury were discharged from further service, there being a grand inquest already empanneled at the Sessions, before whom the bills of indictment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be sent.

The Petit Jury roll was called over, and a number of Jurors excused from attendance.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

The October Term of this Court opened yesterday morning. There were fewer cases than usual to be tried. The charge of attempted arson against the brothers Peverelly will come up this week, and will attract great attention. Among the other cases set down for trial, we notice one for murder, five for forgery, five for obtaining money under false pretences, three for burglary, fourteen for assault, one for bigamy, one for seduction, one for rape, two for receiving stolen goods, two for manslaughter, and three for perjury.

The Court presented a crowded appearance yesterday. The Recorder having taken his seat, the regular preliminaries were formally entered upon. The Grand Jury answered to their names, some of them promptly and heartily, as if they considered it an honor thus to serve their country. Others presented excuses to the Recorder, which, in some instances, were sustained; but the majority of those who had been summoned were not present, and those who were in attendance had to be dismissed until this day at 11 A. M., there not being members enough to form a Jury.

The Special Jurors having answered to their names, three-fourths of their number hurried forward to present their excuses. They were sick, or they were going on a journey, or they had bought a piece of land, or they had married wives, and prayed the Recorder to have them excused. These men seem taken with sudden sickness in a short time. Men, whom we met hale and hearty in Broadway on the previous day, were suddenly enfeebled and decrepit. [illegible] their [illegible], retired handily, with shining faces. The oath tendered to the applicants whose excuses were of doubtful validity, did not seem to embarrass them, and it was only when they met with a refusal that they retired in dudgeon. It is a scene which every one may witness at every opening of the Court for a new Term, but it is always curious and interesting.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The only case tried yesterday was the following:

Rody Gilbert, a longshoreman, about 24 years old, was charged with manslaughter. So long ago as June 6, 1853, he killed James O'Brien in a porter-house in Front-street. The Coroner's Jury found that he committed the act in self-defence, but subsequently a Grand Jury found a true bill against him for manslaughter.

The evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury was read to the Jury yesterday, and was, in substance, as follows:

Richard Creed—Resides at No. [illegible] Front-street; I keep a Porter-house; O'Brien, who is my brother-in-law, came into my house about 5 P. M., on June 6. He had two drinks; presently Gilbert came in; he and deceased sat down and played cards for beer; O'Brien won two quarts; presently they quarrelled, and the deceased struck Gilbert; I interfered but he soon struck him again; he then made a rush as if to strike him a third time, when Gilbert seized a hammer that was lying in a cupboard, and as he advanced, struck him a hard blow on the forehead. He survived the blow only two days; deceased was the aggressor in every instance.

Medical testimony was offered to show the cause of death. The surgeon was of opinion that O'Brien would have recovered from the effects of the blow, if proper care had been taken of him.

The Recorder, in his charge, explained the difference between manslaughter in the various degrees, and justifiable homicide. A man killing another in the heat of passion, with a dangerous weapon, but without design to effect death, was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree; if a man killed another in the heat of passion, with a weapon not ordinarily dangerous, and without intent to inflict death, then it was manslaughter in the fourth degree. And if any man had reason to expect dangerous violence from the sudden attack of another, and were to kill him, while in self-defence, it would be justifiable homicide. Consideration, moreover, must be given to the circumstance, that according to the medical testimony, the deceased, under proper treatment, might have recovered.

The prisoner addressed the Jury, and said that he had been violently ill-used by the deceased, the flesh having been torn from his throat in the attack made upon him. He stated that he seized the hammer, believing it to be a piece of wood. The Jury consulted in their seats, but being unable to agree, requested permission to retire. After a brief absence they returned and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty—the homicide being justifiable."

The prisoner disappeared from the City immediately after the deed was committed, and was only arrested on Saturday last.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 30.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. James Smith.—This is an indictment against the accused for being engaged in the Slave trade, in having taken on board the brig *Julia Moulton* five hundred negroes in May last. This offence being a capital one, and therefore not triable in the District Court, an order was entered remitting the cause to the United States Circuit Court for trial. Mr. Dunning appeared for the prisoner.

The United States vs. Samuel Holbrook.—An indictment for smuggling on board the *Washington*.

The United States vs. Zachariah Furstnir.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. Charles Weisner.—An indictment for counterfeiting gold dollars in August last.

The United States vs. Jesse L. Haggerty.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a piece of large rope—committed upon one John McKenzie, on board the ship *Liverpool*, on Sept. 14, 1852.

The United States vs. Peter W. Gardiner.—An indictment for the same offence upon the same person.

The crew of the ship *John Rutledge*, indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The trial of Edward Brown for counterfeiting was then taken up and occupied the day.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 30.

Before Oakley, C. J., and Duer, Bosworth and Campbell, J. J.

ORDERS.

Ordered by the Court, that the next November Trial Term thereof, be extended and continued four weeks from the first Monday of that month.

It is also ordered that two Special Terms for the trial of causes by Jury, in addition to those already appointed, be held in each of the months of October, November and December next, to commence on the third Monday in each month, and to be continued for two weeks thereafter.

Castens vs. Ritter.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Seaman vs. Low.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ORDERS.

Mulvey vs. Russell.—Judgment set aside.

Fuller vs. Vanderbilt.—Commission issued to take testimony.

Rollo vs. Mark Levy.—Ordered that the above action be continued against Lewis S. Levy, executor of Mark Levy, deceased.

Wood vs. Tenbert.—Order confirming, *nunc pro tunc*, referee's report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Masterton vs. Ludington.—Judgment against the two first defendants for amount claimed, with interest and costs, and complaint dismissed as to the other defendant without costs.

Reeve vs. Griswold.—Defendant let in to defend, without costs.

Livingston vs. Davis.—Petition denied, without costs.

Bibby vs. Cadwallader.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re petition of Mary Van Wagenen.—Order to be settled.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

United States District Court—Criminal Causes.

Superior Court—Oyer and Terminer—People against Graham.

Circuit.—Nos. [illegible].

Special Term.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 49 to 60, 1257, 62, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72 to 86, 90 to 97, 99, 100.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1206 to 1209, 1211, 1213 to 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1226. *Part II.*—1180, 1190, 1181, 1193 to 1201, 1203 to 1205.

LONG ISLAND.

Launch.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Perine launched from his yard at Green Point, the ship *City of Brooklyn*, of 1,700 tons. She was built for Nesmith & Sons, under the direction of Captain James Eaton, and intended for the general freighting trade.

The large dry dock which has been in course of construction for over a year at the foot of North Twelfth-street, is to be launched during the present month. This dock is of capacity sufficient for the largest class of merchant vessels, and it is rumored is to be put down at Green Point.

Burglary.—During Friday night the furnishing store of Mr. A. T. Mason, No. 251 Grand-street, Williamsburg, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of goods valued at $633.

The Late Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Yesterday, Coroner Ball held an inquest on the body of Michael King, who attempted to kill his wife and then killed himself, in a house at the corner of Columbia and Irving-streets, Brooklyn, Sunday last, when a verdict of suicide was rendered, and the body was taken in charge by the authorities for burial.

The deceased, it appears, had resided in Brooklyn but a few weeks, and was in the employ of Contractor O'Donnell, as a laborer. He formerly resided in Columbia, South Carolina, where, it is stated he made several attempts to kill his wife, when under the influence of liquor. On the morning of the day he made the last attempt to take her life, he obtained a bottle of liquor and both partook of it, and soon after they commenced quarrelling about family matters, when he threatened to shoot her, and to carry out that purpose, he obtained a pistol and he snapped it at her, but fortunately missed fire, and her life was thus providentially preserved. The quarrel continued, and he became so enraged that he seized a razor and cut her on the neck, inflicting, as he undoubtedly supposed, a mortal wound, then shoved her out of the room, where she was found weltering in her blood, by Officer Reynolds, as before stated. The room was searched yesterday, and the pistol found with which deceased attempted to shoot his wife. The room presented a sad spectacle yesterday, the blood had been but partially removed, and everything was in disorder. Mrs. King is at the City Hospital and will probably recover; her five children, the oldest being but eleven years of age, have been taken in charge by the Superintendents of the Poor, the mother being entirely destitute of any means to support them.

Arrest of Unlicensed Liquor Dealers—An Alderman Demanding the Release of a Prisoner.

The Police, with Mayor Lambert at their head, are making quite a commotion among the unlicensed liquor dealers in Brooklyn, several arrests being made every day. Mr. Gerger, who keeps a saloon in Atlantic-street, was arrested on Thursday night last, and was bailed out by Alderman Hinman, of the Tenth Ward, for the night and next morning. Mr. Showering, of [illegible] the complaining of [illegible] before the Court of Sessions. On Saturday night Mr. Showering was arrested for selling liquor without a license, at his place in Myrtle-avenue. Alderman Hinman, ever ready to serve a friend, soon after appeared at the First District Station-house, where Mr. Showering was confined, and demanded that he should be brought before him and bailed. The Captain of the District refused to do this, the officer who made the arrest not being present to make the complaint. The worthy Alderman waxed wroth at this and at a later hour in the night he sent a communication to the Captain by a gentleman, demanding the release of the accused upon a bail bond, one signed by himself. This was also refused, and the accused is still in the lock-up.

Highway Robbery.

As two young men were walking down Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, near the South Ferry, between 2 and 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, one of them carrying an accordeon—a ruffian stepped up to them and attempted to obtain the instrument; failing in this, he snatched a new hat from the head of the other, and ran off. Sergeant Cornelius Smith, of the First District Police, who was near at hand, going his rounds, started in pursuit, and arrested the robber and placed him in charge of an officer of the same district to take to the Station-house, but from this officer the prisoner made his escape. The young men who were thus robbed will further the ends of justice by calling at the office of the Chief of Police, Brooklyn.

Arson and Arrest on Suspicion.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 4 o'clock, private watchman Cloon discovered a fire in the tailoring establishment of J. W. Hogman, No. 243 Grand-street. The door was broken open, and with the assistance of some bakers in the employ of Mr. Chas. Morgan, in the same building, the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. On examination it was ascertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the floor and some light goods having been saturated with camphene and oil; in the show-window was also found a bottle of camphene, in which was inserted a wick for the purpose of communicating fire to it. Suspicion rested upon the proprietor, Mr. Hogman, and he was accordingly arrested and locked up for examination to-day. Mr. C. Morgan owned and occupied the building, with the exception of the store, for a residence and bakery. Damage about $100.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

During the last few days, several houses in Brooklyn have been broken open and robbed, and on Sunday evening last three men were arrested while engaged in entering the house of Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*. A private watchman, Mr. William Murphy, perceiving them at their work, summoned the police. They were arrested by Officers John Matthews and James Osborne, of the First District Police, and safely lodged in jail. Yesterday morning several complaints were entered at the police office, from parties that had suffered from the depredations of burglars; and on the persons of these men were found clothes that had been taken from the house of one of the complainants.

Unlicensed Liquor-Dealers.

The unlicensed liquor-dealers arrested by the Police in Brooklyn, Saturday night and Sunday, were yesterday morning brought before Mayor Lambert, when they waived an examination, and gave bail for their reappearance at the Court of Quarter Sessions for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Water Celebration.—The preparations for the grand celebration, this day, of the introduction of Passaic water into Jersey City are completed; and the day, if a pleasant one, promises to be a proud one for Jersey City. It will be the opening of a new era in the history of its growth, an advent of still greater thrift and prosperity to its business interests and its general welfare. A great multitude of people are expected to be present. Dr. J. M. Cornelison has been appointed Grand Marshal by the Committee of Arrangements, and he has designated as his aids Col. Alex. Ramsey, Major Joseph Colgate, Mr. M. Cornelison, ex-Ald. James Nabisr, David Scott, Capt. J. V. Brower, and Wm. T. Rodgers, Jr. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired during the day—a portion of them in Jersey City, and the remainder at the Distributing Reservoir on Bergen Hill. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M., in Grand-street, the right resting on Washington-street, and the column will move at 11 o'clock. The procession will be composed of the Military under Brigadier General E. R. V. Wright, accompanied by his staff, a large body of Firemen headed by Chief Engineer S. A. French and other Officers of the Fire Department, a considerable body of Firemen from other cities, the Civic Societies, the Water Commissioners of Jersey City and New-York, Mayors and Aldermen of neighboring cities, Orator of the Day, Governor and Staff Officers of New-Jersey, the Judiciary of the State, the Clergy, Senators and Congressmen, the New-Jersey Board of Pilot Commissioners, Engineers of Water Works in different cities, Local Officers of Hudson County, Officers of Railroad Companies—whose roads terminate in Jersey City,—Members of the Press, and Invited Guests, Butchers, Carmen and citizens on horseback. The procession will proceed through different streets to the Reservoir on Bergen Hill, where a short oration will be delivered by I. W. Scudder, Esq., and other appropriate exercises will take place. Returning to the starting point, the column will be dismissed, and dinner will be served at 3 o'clock, in different places, according to the arrangements made. The bells of the city will be rung while the procession is moving, and the flags of the shipping will be displayed at mast head. The places of business, generally, will be closed during the day, and in the evening there will be bonfires and illuminations. A temporary fountain has been constructed in the Public Square, at the intersection of Grand and Washington-streets, which will be playing during the day.

Committed to the City Prison.—During September there were 113 commitments to the City Prison for offences, as follows: Drunkenness, 62; drunk and disorderly, 5; suspicion of theft, 3; assault, 24; receiving stolen goods, 1; disorderly, 8; stealing, 3; adultery, 3; vagrancy, 2; fighting, 2. Total, 113. The places of nativity of those committed to prison are stated to be as follows: United States, 5; Ireland, 86; England, 12; Germany, 5; Scotland, 2; France, 1; Canada, 2. Total, 113.

Items of Texas Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, (Texas) Thursday, Sept. 14, 1854.

We have now passed beyond what I considered the most sickly season of the year, and the general health of the country is good. The City of Galveston is suffering badly with the yellow fever, and we have had a few cases in Houston, though we think it is now too late for the disease to spread extensively. Thus far we have not had more than ten deaths in all from that disease.

The Cotton and Sugar crops promise favorably. The Cotton worm is doing but little harm, and it is now too late for it to do serious damage. Texas may safely be set down for a large Cotton crop. The Sugar cane is growing finely, and promises an abundant yield. Of Indian Corn and Wheat a very full crop has been realized. Provisions of all kinds in abundance and cheap.

Middle and Western Texas have been wholly exempted from the extreme drouth which has prevailed in other parts of the United States. From all quarters we hear of innumerably large emigration intending to come to this State during the ensuing season. For their reception and comfortable support the country is well prepared. A more plentiful year in Texas has not, for a long time, occurred. The country is favored with immense prosperity.

In the Sugar planting business in Texas hands have been known to make enough in one year to pay for themselves.

A young Kentucky emigrant realized six hundred dollars as the avails of one year's labor on a farm, Grayson County, Texas. YOURS.

☞ A visitor going lately into a free school in New England during the half-yearly examination, noticed two fine looking boys, one of whom had taken the first prize and the other the second. "Those are two fine looking fellows," he said to the teacher, "I suppose they belong to the higher class of society." "That is not the way we class our boys," the teacher said; "we follow the old maxim of 'handsome is as handsome does.' The boy who took the first prize is the son of the man who saws my wood; the one who took the second is the son of the Vice-President of the United States."

☞ When the locomotive was set going on the Bengal Railway lately, the natives devoutly believed that it was made to go simply by the decree or order of the Lord Dalhousie.

☞ The New-York Dutchman says that it is so dry up in Iowa that the steamboat people have to sprinkle the rivers to keep the dust from choking the water-wheels.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1854.

☞ The TIMES can be had at an early hour of [illegible] LAWRENCE, No. 22 [illegible], Brooklyn, where [illegible] for the DAILY or WEEKLY [illegible].

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles, professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be unfit for publication.

[illegible] communications containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Whigs and Slavery.

It suits the *purpose* of the *Washington Union* and other *Pro-Slavery* journals, to represent the Whigs of New-York as having espoused the doctrines of *Abolitionism*;—and it is especially alleged that the Whig candidates have favored the interference of the General Government with Slavery in the Southern States. There is nothing whatever in the position of the Whig party in this State to warrant such an imputation. The Whigs of New-York stand now, as they have always stood, firmly and faithfully by the Compromises *of the Constitution* on the subject of Slavery. They recognize the right of every State to maintain, or abolish, Slavery just as it may see fit;—nor is there the slightest pretext for saying that they would justify or countenance for a moment any interference, on the part of the General Government, with that right or with its independent exercise.

The *Union* is undoubtedly right in ascribing to the Whigs of this State entire harmony of sentiment and a profound desire to unite in action with all who condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who desire to offer some effectual resistance to the systematic aggressions of Slavery, of which that measure affords at once illustration and proof. Upon this point the *Union has full cause for* all the fear it expresses. But it has no right to be astonished at the result. *It might have foreseen it from the beginning. It* ought to have been forewarned on the subject by the unanimous Northern Whig vote in Congress against the bill, and by the indignant protests against its passage which came to Washington from every quarter of the Northern States. *If it had not been* blinded by its eagerness to extend the power of Slavery over the Federal Government, it must have seen that this wanton and perfidious repeal of the oldest and most sacred of all the Legislative Compromises on the subject of Slavery, would sting to the quick those Whigs who in 1850 had hazarded their standing and influence at home to meet the exactions of the Slaveholding States, and who had shielded themselves from reproach by the plea that peace had been restored and the South satisfied on this subject. Those Whigs who sustained Mr. FILLMORE in again compromising Northern rights to appease the South, were the very men who felt most keenly the insult and the wrong of this new aggression. And they are now naturally and justly the most earnest and resolute in demanding guarantees for the future against fresh invasions from an interest so grasping as it is selfish, and which seeks allies only that it may betray and destroy them, after they have aided the attainment of its ends.

The *Union* was repeatedly and earnestly warned that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would be the death-blow of all legislative compromise on the subject of Slavery,—and that it would do more than any other event of recent times to unite the North in vindication of its rights, and in the rescue of the General Government from the Slave-holding interest. These warnings, which were contemptuously disregarded when they were given, are likely now to be fulfilled. Neither the *Union*, nor the Administration which it represents, have anything but their own fatuity to blame for the result.

Diplomacy.

One of the English papers in alluding to the late troubles with the Chinese at Singapore, states that not one of the British functionaries at that place understand "a word of either of the two languages of a Chinese population of 55,000, through whom is conducted nearly the whole of a Commerce, which, in exports and imports, amounts each to from three to four millions a year." If this is the fact in a nation, that usually gives so much attention to the character and qualifications of its public functionaries, it is not very surprising, that other Governments should be comparatively indifferent to the matter. But the whole thing is wrong. It is indeed strange, that men should undertake to settle the interests of Governments and adjust the conflicting claims of Commerce, who have no sort of acquaintance with the language of the people with whom they are dealing. Even supposing that interpreters may answer for the mere communication of ideas, public officers work at a serious disadvantage whenever they are ignorant of the language of a people with whom they are in constant business intercourse. Every man knows that the intellectual habits of a community can only be known through an intimate acquaintance with its vernacular tongue. The modes of thought and even the process of reasoning are closely connected with words; and hence it is impossible to have any philosophical foundation for intercourse with a nation unless this key to its intellectual peculiarities is possessed. A knowledge of language is essential to a knowledge of character, and to the successful transaction of business. The laws of nature point out this very clearly. And every sort of diplomacy and official action will be more or less liable to [illegible] until this fact is fully recognized. Our own Government has, of late, shown some disposition to improve its [illegible] in this department at its [illegible]. But still, there is a good deal to be [illegible]. Whatever may be a man's other qualifications, he ought not to be entrusted [illegible] with important negotiations, unless he is a thorough scholar in the language of the nation to which he is accredited. A regiment of fighting men who were destitute of arms or legs, would be indifferent enough; and yet, it would hardly be more so than some of the diplomatic corps, that are selected to transact the foreign affairs of nations.

The Last of Dr. Peithman.

Dr. PEITHMAN will be heard of no more in England. It may be remembered (for we stated all the facts in detail, some weeks *ago,) that, having committed* the enormous offence of *writing* to QUEEN VICTORIA's husband for certain documents transmitted and lost, the Doctor was taken into custody as a sort of State prisoner, and, without trial by jury—actually, without any charge being preferred against him—was committed to the Lunatic Asylum called Bethlehem Hospital, and there detained a prisoner for FOURTEEN YEARS. Liberated at last, on *proof* that he was not mad, the poor man was again apprehended, for having presumed to enter the Chapel-Royal, in which the Queen and her husband were worshiping God, and again incarcerated in a madhouse. All efforts to prevent this second act of gross tyranny and injustice were vain. The victim was sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and Lord PALMERSTON, when questioned about the matter in Parliament, gave a shuffling reply.

The unfortunate have friends, sometimes, in their worst despair. Mr. PERCIVAL (son *of the British Premier* who was shot by BELLINGHAM in 1812,) who had himself been wrongfully imprisoned in a madhouse, has founded a Society for the protection of sane persons unlawfully detained as lunatics, and exerted himself so much in Dr. PEITHMAN's favor, that Rev. Dr. EMERSON, Principal of Hanwell College, also interfered. The result has been that the Middlesex Magistrates, who are *ex officio* visitors of Hanwell madhouse, examined the case closely, and have decided that Dr. PEITHMAN is as sane as the Magistrate who imprisoned him. Their next step was to order his liberation.

But here the intervention of Lord PALMERSTON, as Home Secretary, again came into play. The old proverb says "A cat may look at a king,"—but PALMERSTON declared that Dr. PEITHMAN must not look at *Prince* ALBERT; no, nor commit such an overt act of treason as to presume to worship in the same church with him. Therefore, Lord PALMERSTON declined countersigning the Magistrate's order for the poor man's restoration to liberty, except on the condition of his leaving England at once and forever. Under all the circumstances, Dr. PEITHMAN could have very little regret in quitting a country in which he had been most cruelly maltreated. He returned to Germany, where absolute as the Government is, innocent men are not put into madhouses without cause, and detained there for fourteen years without law, warrant, or reason to justify the misdeed.

Henceforth, should any one speak, in Dr. PEITHMAN's hearing, of the boasted hospitality of England and the inviolability of personal liberty, save when justly attacked by the law, he may reply, "I believed that I had claims upon Prince ALBERT. I went from Germany to England to prefer them. I sent in my testimonials and letters of recommendation. I received an appointment for an interview with the Prince, at Buckingham Palace. I went thither, and, after waiting for some hours, was told by Colonel PHIPPS that his Royal Highness could not see me. I pressed for the return of my documents, which were the proofs of my good character. I was made prisoner and taken to the Home Office. There was no charge preferred against me, but some one swore that it was dangerous to allow me at large. I was committed as a lunatic to Bethlehem Hospital, the common madhouse of London. I was there detained, treated as a madman all the time, *for Fourteen Years.* I was liberated, when a threat of exposing the affair was made. I went to the House of God, whither Prince ALBERT and his wife had also gone. I thought it no treason to pray in the same temple where they prayed. I was again arrested, again imprisoned in a madhouse, and was finally liberated only on my solemn promise immediately to quit England, and never again to set foot upon its soil." This simple and true statement will illustrate the inviolability of personal rights in England, according to the experience of Dr. PEITHMAN.

The Know-Nothings.

It is currently rumored that a grand convocation of delegates representing the various branches of the order of *Know-Nothings* in this State, is to convene in this City to-morrow, *for the purpose* of deciding on the part they will take in the approaching City and State elections. Though their ultimate object is generally understood to be to check the undue political influence of foreigners in this country, by what measures they will seek its attainment it is, of course, impossible to state, with any precision. In other City and State elections they have apparently sought, as their primary object, to make themselves *felt* as an element of strength in the political contests of the country, with a view probably of availing themselves of the *prestige* thus gained and the strength thus demonstrated, for the establishment of their principles at some future day. They have thus far accomplished this object very successfully. They have enjoyed the reputation of having carried all the recent local elections in various parts of the country, and have impressed upon the public mind a very formidable idea of their numbers and political power. And this impression, we have no doubt, is in the main correct, though, as neither the extent nor character of their organization is accessible to the public knowledge, all opinions on the subject must rest more or less on conjecture.

It is not at all impossible that in the coming election they may decide on a change of what seems to have been their policy hitherto, and make independent nominations of their own. They will probably take this course, if there is anything in their ultimate objects which can be attained through State legislation. If not, they may not think it worth while to run the risk of diminishing the *prestige* of their strength, by the alienation of many among them who will not with their political parties until something definite and important can be effected by doing otherwise. They claim over a *hundred thousand* voters in the State; if they cast their votes so as to render it probable that this claim is not exaggerated, they will be nearly omnipotent in future elections.

All this, however, is mere speculation, and even as such, is of very little consequence, because it is wholly in the dark.

A Grand Escape.

One of those miraculous escapes which convinces man that there is a superintending Providence was vouchsafed the good *people of Jackson, Mississippi, last week.* By the veriest accident,—the opening of a letter by Mr. MEEK, the Postmaster, it was *discovered that one of the schoolmasters in* Jackson thought that men who are cradled in New-England, and on going South become apologists for Slavery, are contemptible! *Of* course he was hustled off in great haste, and the Jackson press requests us to pass him around. We do so with *pleasure. We trust that our folks will be* on their guard. The following from the Jackson (Miss.) *Mercury*, of Sept. 16, tells us how it happened:

"A short time since, a Mr. P. SNELLER, who has been *teaching* school *on Dry Creek, in* Covington County, for some two years past, was elected Principal of the Public Schools in this city. Night before last a letter was deposited in our Post-Office without any direction whatever. Mr. MEEK, the Deputy Postmaster, opened the letter to ascertain to whom it belonged. He was not acquainted with the writer, and in the presence of others proceeded to read it, to ascertain his whereabouts. It was from this SNELLER, who had been employed to instruct our youth; addressed to a friend in the North, and was found to contain the most *infamous abolition sentiments!* The writer called early yesterday morning, as soon as apprised of his omission, and directed it.

"At the suggestion of our energetic postmaster, the Mayor very properly obtained a copy of the letter, or the material portion of it, and laid it before the Board of Trustees. The Board very properly discharged Mr. SNELLER, and advised him forthwith to leave this section of the country. He left on the eastern cars for Brandon yesterday evening. Much indignation was felt in our community when the matter was divulged.

"We are told that SNELLER is about thirty years old, tall, with black hair and whiskers, of fair complexion and modest demeanor, and that he hails from Connecticut or New York. We deem it our duty to make this publication, and to ask our brethren of the press to notice it, that he may be watched wherever he goes in the South."

Mr. MEEK deserves something for his vigilance. We *fear that other postmasters* are not equally watchful. We know men in this State who, under the circumstances, would have passed on that undirected letter to the Dead Letter Office. But Mr. MEEK *has read that* "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and he pays the price even if it is so high as the opening of *sealed letters*. But the *Mississippian* of Sept. 19 goes farther into particulars. The following is its account of the matter:

"A short time since a vacancy of principal in the public schools of Jackson, was supplied by the election of a Mr. P. SNELLER. He was born and educated in the North, but had taught school two years at *Dry Creek*, Covington County, in this State, and came highly recommended as a teacher. On Thursday he deposited in the Post-Office a letter, which by accident, and as good luck would have it, he *neglected to address*, and the Postmaster, in making up the mail, was under the necessity of looking into it to learn where to forward it.

"In declaring this duty, he ascertained the fact that it contained the most vile Anti Slavery sentiments, and that its author was a rabid abolitionist. The letter, by the consent of SNELLER himself, as we learn, was laid before the Board of Trustees, and they at once discharged him. SNELLER, in the mean time, gathered up his effects and left town in double quick time. A report was circulated on the evening of the day he left, that he was still in the vicinity, and a sharp lookout was kept for him during the night, but no trace of him was detected.

"As a good deal of interest has been awakened as to the precise contents of the letter, we have obtained that portion of it which relates to Slavery; and herewith [illegible] it. Writing to a Northern acquaintance, and speaking of a college mate who had removed to the South, he said:

"'——— talks as if *Mississippi is* to be his future home. He appears pleased with all things—slavery not excepted. In my opinion he is one of those men (or going to be) who, cradled in the land *of Liberty*,—come here to give up their principles, and become the warmest apologists and advocates of the cursed system of Slavery. For Southern men, born and nurtured in the midst of Slavery, and even taught to believe it as right, and to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and respect, but for that Northern man, whom education, conscience and experience all teach him better, and yet who comes here and becomes the apologist for, and uses his influence in favor of Slavery, I have the most unmitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifice of principle to selfish ends, and proving recreant to that which every Northern freeman, especially, must feel and know is the vitality of our Republic—the safeguard to society—the element of national prosperity to every institution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

"'He who thus acts with eyes open, and conscience goading him, willingly stoops upon and crushes beneath his feet the poor and helpless races, that he may rise and be a lord of the earth. There are thousands of this very class of Northern men in this country, and they have done more to perpetuate Slavery than Southerners themselves.'

"Thus did the base wretch play the assassin on those who supported him—cherishing and propagating sentiments at war with their rights—fanning the flame of *fanaticism* while living in the South and enjoying her means and hospitality. Of course, Jackson was a little too hot a place for him, and he at once absented himself. *We hope our brethren of the press will pass him around.* He is described as a man about twenty five years of age, tall, with fair complexion and black whiskers.

"It may be proper to mention, in view of remarks we have heard on the streets, that none of our citizens are mentioned in connection with this subject in this letter."

We cannot but hold up the vigilance of our Southern brethren for Northern imitation. It may not be improper to say thus publicly that we heard a well-dressed middle-aged man at the Astor House say, that he doubted whether our New-York freedom was any better for colored folks than Virginia Slavery. That man we suspect is plotting against our peculiar institution, freedom for black and white. Let the Postmaster keep an eye on his letters. Let him remember Mr. MEEK.

☞ MRS. ANN ROYALL, of Washington city, died on Sunday morning, 1st inst., at a very advanced age. She was a remarkable woman twenty years ago, wielding a sarcastic, and often bitter pen, as a domestic tourist through the United States, and flourishing at a time when this sort of literature excited unusual attention because of the books of travel by MRS. TROLLOPE, Captain BASIL HALL, and others. She had also some pretension as a novelist, but neither her works of fiction nor observation had much sale. The latter owed most of their notoriety to the local personality which the eccentric author delighted to introduce. About the year 1830, finding a poor return for her labors in book-making, she turned newspaper publisher on her own account, and conducted for a number of years the Washington *Paul Pry*.

MRS. ROYALL was a native of Virginia, and contemporary, at Washington, during her singular career of letters, with the Administrations of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

Accident on the Hermann.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM CARSON, a carpenter, while at work upon the side of the steamship *Hermann*, at the foot of Beach-street, fell from the scaffolding into the water and was drowned. Mr. RUBENS, the engineer of the ship, jumped after the drowning man, but was unable to save him, as he went to the bottom.

MUSICAL.

Opening of the Academy of Music.

This establishment, of which so much has been hoped, announced, written, and blazed, was opened last evening for a short operatic season. A few general descriptive remarks about the edifice will enable us to offer what observations we purpose with clearness.

The New-York Academy of Music is situated on the *corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place*, 214 feet on the street and 104 feet on the latter. The exterior height is 80 feet; the interior (from floor to dome,) 80 feet.

From the centre of the parquette the theatre presents an exceeding handsome effect, although even there the tortuous horse shoe shape strikes the observer as somewhat singular. The balcony boxes, or those nearly on a level with the parquette, have bannister fronts painted white, with red velvet cushions. The first tier is panelled, and in niches small juvenile figures in plaster are inserted—emblematic of musical art. There are three different kinds of figures,—one playing the flute, another the castinets, and a third the cymbals. The second tier is embossed with lyres. The third tier is plain. There are 21 chandelier brackets of elaborate workmanship executed in zinc to each tier. All the different tiers, together with the proscenium boxes, are painted in dead white and gold. There are 16 proscenium boxes, very spacious and elegant. Over these on each side, are three large figures playing trumpets, and between these are four pigeon like boxes, called for some perfectly inexplicable reason, "Shakespeare boxes."

In the parquette, balcony, and first and second tiers, there are about 2,200 iron arm chairs, fitted up with spring seats so that they fold up when not in use, and afford an easy means of ingress and egress. These chairs are the invention of A. H. ALLEN, of Boston. Proscenium and private boxes have ordinary chairs. The gallery, or Amphitheatre, as it is called, is calculated to seat about 1,500 or 1,600 persons. The forms are comfortably backed, and have good, easy leather cushions.

In the rear of the first and second tiers are a number of family boxes similar to those at NIBLO's Garden.

The boxes are supported by immense pillars, surmounted with busts—an angular variety of the Caryatides seldom seen. These pillars are objectionable, on account of their extreme heaviness and of the interruption they afford to the general view from all back seats of the house. From the dome descends a heavy hanging cornice, 7 feet 8 inches deep, with gilded droppings—also cumbersome. The dome itself belongs to a different style of architecture, has no visible means of support, and looks flat and crushed. It is redeemed by the excellent decorative skill of Signor ALLEGRI, although that gentleman commits the artistic blunder of painting the vanishing point a bright color, instead of a quiet, sober blue. On four of the panels are beautifully executed mythological figures of Music, Tragedy, Comedy and Poetry. It will be remarked that the decoration of the dome is totally different to anything else in the house. Notwithstanding its great excellence, therefore, it produces an incongruous effect.

The width of the stage between the proscenium is 48 feet; depth from footlights, 70 feet; width between side-wings, 35 feet; height, 30 feet; vestibule, 54 by 30 feet.

We have referred to the tortuous, elongated, horse-shoe shape of the house. This is its principal—its fatal objection. It appears to have been the special device of the architect to keep every spectator as far from the stage as possible. He has succeeded so admirably in the side seats of the first, second, and third tiers, that the stage is actually invisible, even to those in the front rows. At least a third of the seats up stairs are, in consequence, useless for any purpose but that of hearing; and in the Amphitheatre, we doubt if a thousand persons could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of what was going on. A new system of placing the chairs might remedy this defect to a slight extent, but the shape of the theatre is fatal to anything like perfect vision. A giraffe could not see round some of the corners.

The seating of the house, so far as the arm-chairs are concerned, is comfortable, ingenious and good, but the seats are placed much too close together. It is impossible to sit in them without being cramped and stiffened. In the parquette they are rather better, but as this part of the auditorium does not ascend from the foot-lights sufficiently, it is difficult to get a good view without craning over the heads of those in front. We may add in this place that all the seats in the balcony boxes are good for seeing, and in the parquette also, with the reservation we have made.

There is too much ornamentation about the house; too much modeling, and too little color. It writhes in the eye, and looks cold and cheerless, quite beyond the salvation of gas-burners. The quality of the modeling is excellent; the quantity oppressive.

The auditorium, and principally the face of the proscenium is a tolerable faithful copy of the Opera House at Berlin, with altered details to suit the French style. The lower part of the proscenium, the columns, gallery above, the consoles in arch form, with the large leaves apparently supporting the ceiling, the trumpet figure, &c., are all placed and arranged as in the Berlin House. The supports to the second gallery, (caryatides,) are also from the same establishment. In short, the general idea is the same in both buildings; but the dimensions being different, an alteration has been made—and certainly not for the best.

Orange colored satin curtains decorate the proscenium boxes. The color is badly chosen, and affords no contrast to the insufferable and all pervading white and gold of the house.

In an acoustical point of view, the New Academy of Music is a triumph. From all parts of the house, every sound may be caught distinctly. We could hear as well from the back seats of the Ampitheatre as from the parquette.

In every other respect the Academy is a decided failure; fully one-third of it is useless, and the remaining two-thirds are uncomfortably crowded with seats. We doubt if there is comfortable accommodation for more than 2,500 persons in the entire building.

Some new scenery has been prepared by Signor ALLEGRI, and excepting a forest scene, which was dull and chalky, it is good. The curtain is admirably executed.

The Orchestra occupies a kind of ravine between the stage and parquette; the tops of the double basses and a tall head or two are alone visible. In front of the conductor is a board with a painting of a guitar and a banjo entangled in the strings of a lyre. It might be thrown away advantageously.

The gas burners of the proscenium boxes are nearly on a level with the line of vision, and should be lowered, so that the occupants may see the stage without looking through the lights. It must be extremely injurious to the sight.

We sympathise with Mr. HACKETT in the unfortunate issue of his up-town negotiations. It now remains for him to make a bold and determinate step. The amount of good management can overcome the grave objections to his present location. The mere fact of there being so many bad seats in the house, will provoke a distrust of all and keep people away.

The attendance last evening was disheartening. We are doubtful if fifteen hundred persons were in the house. There was no enthusiasm, except at the end of the first act, when Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO were as usual called for. An Amphitheatrical suggestion that Mr. HACKETT should receive three cheers was promptly rejected.

Recent Deaths.

ANTHONY N. HOFFMAN, Esq., one of the oldest [illegible] of our North River steamboats, and most highly respected merchants of this City, died Sunday evening last at his residence. He has been known for very many years as principal of the firm of HOFFMAN & VAN BEUREN, and his strict integrity and conscientious uprightness in business dealings will be testified to by all who knew him. It is not a week since, under our list of deaths, his partner's name was entered; Mr. VAN BEUREN having died on the 27th, at Paterson, N. J.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naturalization Laws—How they [illegible] upon the Chinese—Education in China.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

A few days since I suggested an inquiry relative to the construction of the Naturalization act, with the view to ascertaining whether the use of the term free "white" men, therein, was to be understood simply to exclude the negro from its benefits, or to confine the privilege of naturalization to the Caucasian race; or, in other words, does "white" mean Caucasian?—or does it mean not negro? I stated the question as one which has probably been raised in California quite recently, *with reference to Chinese applicants for naturalization.* I find that at least two precedents have already been established so far as the Chinese are concerned—precedents which, however, cannot settle the legal inquiry, although they show that the tendency of American sentiment is, to take it for granted that only negroes are excluded from citizenship, and that all other races than the negro, therefore, are entitled to the benefits of our Naturalization act. One of these precedents was the case of a Chinaman, who was naturalized eight or nine years ago. The other is that of Mr. YUNG WING, who received his naturalization papers at New-Haven, Conn., and a few days since obtained from the State Department his passport as a *citizen of the United States. It must be borne in* mind, however, that the legal question as to the proper construction of the act under consideration, has never been raised, and so remains undisposed of.

Mr. WING is a very intelligent gentleman, about 23 years of age I should judge, with a frank, open and intellectual countenance, the perfectly black straight hair of the Indian race, and a dark hazel eye. He speaks the English language fluently, and possesses a mind evidently well improved under the *liberal education* he has enjoyed in the United States. He is one of three of his countrymen who came here eight years ago, in charge of Rev. Mr. BROWN, now of Auburn, N. Y., I believe. All of them were placed at the Monson Academy, near Springfield, Mass., where they remained during three years. One of the number has returned to China, and is engaged in some institution there as an interpreter, and also, not unlikely, in the dissemination of Republican principles. Another of the three is now in Scotland, pursuing a course of medical studies, with a view ultimately of returning home and devoting himself to the service and improvement of his countrymen. Mr. WING, after a brief visit to the home of his early years, contemplates returning to the United States to pursue a course of studies in practical science, and then permanently settling in China, and devoting himself to the introduction and dissemination of valuable improvements in the arts.

If I am not mistaken, the popular impression in the United States relative to the educational system of China is a very erroneous one. For myself, at all events, I had supposed China rather destitute of any system of popular education, and so sunken in ignorance, and in superstitious reverence for power. Quite the reverse I find to be the fact. Education is in reality more universal in that Empire, than with us. True the popular system is not so general as ours; it embraces but few studies, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic; but so far as it goes, it is far more universal than in the United States; and while the proportion of highly educated men is far the largest with us, the proportion of persons who cannot read and write is far less among the Chinese than in this land of free schools.

What are to be the future relations between the United States and the Mormons of Utah? Difficulties have long been anticipated, and a series of questions seem about to arise, some of which may precipitate the expected collision. A curious case is presented at this time, growing out of a recently enacted Territorial Law of Utah, entitled "An act containing provisions applicable to the laws of the Territory of Utah," which contains the following section:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah*: That all questions of law, the meaning of writings other than laws, and the admissibility of testimony, shall be decided by the Court, and no laws nor parts of laws shall be read, argued, cited, or adopted in any court, during any trial, except those enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and those passed by the Congress of the United States, when applicable; and no report, decision, or doings of any court shall be read, argued, cited or adopted as precedent in any other trial.

This provision, it will be perceived, excludes the common law, and all and every code other than the special statutes dictated by BRIGHAM YOUNG in his secret council, and recorded by the Legislature. It places the Judiciary absolutely in the hands of that head of a theocratic system of despotism. It leaves Utah without law for ninety-nine out of every hundred cases that may arise in the courts.

Codes, however perfect, (and the comparatively new and very limited code of Utah must be very far from perfect,) are never sufficient to cover all cases; and resort is had to the common law daily, in all our courts, to settle questions and principles for which the best statutory codes make no provision.

This difficulty is universally felt and acknowledged, except by those new-lights at Utah. Without the common law there are cases where no law exists. When the thirteen American Colonies achieved their Independence and set up a Government for themselves, they had the British code, which continued in force until modified or repealed by legislative act. When the Territorial Government of Wisconsin was established, the laws of Michigan were extended over the new Territory, subject to modification or repeal by the local Legislature. But the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah, by some oversight, doubtless, contains no provision extending any other laws over that Territory except the Constitution and the laws of the United States when applicable. Now, several important questions arise, to wit: What law exists in Utah?—does the common law hold there despite BRIGHAM YOUNG's prohibition?—or does the old Spanish law prevail?—or is the Territory without law? These are questions which must be met very soon. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.
We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 18 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER of EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and suppers will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

DANGEROUS GROUND.—IT WOULD BE INVIDIOUS to assert bluntly, that there is, originally, a disparity [illegible] ... their hair or complexion, should use BOGLE'S celebrated HYPERION FLUID for the hair, his BALM OF CYTHEREA for removing eruptions of the skin, and his AMOLE SHAVING COMPOUND, the most delicious article yet known for that purpose.
May be had in New-York of A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; CHARLES RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

CLOTHING, at No. 111 FULTON and No. 40 ANN-STREETS.—The great desideratum in the purchase of clothing, is to obtain garments that in their fit are perfect, and which combine with durability both elegance and economy. Confident that in the manufacturing of their clothing they have arrived at no small degree of perfection, and that in the above mentioned particulars their garments excel, the subscribers would invite all persons to examine their stock for the Fall and Winter season, which is replete with everything new and desirable both in style and material. A choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. DEWIT, COULSON & CO., Nos. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 40 Ann-st.

THAT THE LADY WHO FOLLOWS MARIO WAS [illegible] GREEN'S Shirts made to order at his shirt making and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, No. 1 Astor House, is better than any others in the world.

[illegible] FALL AND WINTER [illegible]

HATS FOR GENTLEMEN. [illegible]

[illegible] Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Marten, Stone Marten, Canada Marten, Fitch Marten, Siberia Squirrel, Chinchilla, as well as an extensive stock of low priced and inferior Furs, Sets, in value, range from twenty shillings to fifteen hundred dollars.

LADIES' RIDING HATS. Equestriennes will find a large assortment of these beautiful fabrics, of new and original designs, the charges for which are very moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to an inspection of the miscellaneous assortment of the Prescott Hat establishment, as it contains a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, such as walking sticks of beautiful and novel styles, silk umbrellas of various sizes, portmanteaus and carpet bags [illegible] KNOX [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS FOR GIFTS. [illegible] KNOX [illegible] No. 128 Fulton and Prescott House, Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES!—No. 321 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing [illegible] at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Gimps, &c. WINDOW SHADES, are offered by the subscribers at very low prices. The inducements we are now offering are unequaled by all close buyers. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

STEARNS' IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—[illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE—MARSH'S PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. [illegible] MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT. [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—[illegible] SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR. & CO.'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment [illegible] THOS. W. WILEY, Jr., WM. R. BOWNE.

PIANO-FORTES—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The Celestial Piano, so highly recommended by professors, and so justly celebrated for its immense power, sweetness, purity and richness of tone, is the only Piano-forte in the world with the capacity for playing in octaves with the single touch. They are made with iron frames and fully warranted, by ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of Shakspeare, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a [illegible] proclamation in their dress to visit the popular "one price" establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp. All sizes for men and boys.

PIANOS—$15 000 WORTH SELLING AT A LARGE reduction from factory prices, to suit the most economical ideas of all, second hand pianos for $25, $35, $75, $90, $100 and $110 each. New and second hand pianos to hire by the month or quarter. Also for sale payable by installments, to suit some. ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOES.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of rich plaid merinoes, for ladies' and children's dresses. Also, French merinoes, bombazines, silks, &c., all of which will be sold at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FROM AUCTION—Selling off at 25 per cent. below usual prices; such as woolen, cotton, silk merino and cashmere under shirts and drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt warehouse, No. 282 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York.

GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE!
Great Sacrifice of Rich Carpets!
Great sale of Ingrain Carpets!
Great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Sign of the Great American Eagle.

PATENT BABY WALKER.
THE DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THIS USEFUL article is now open at No. 436 Broadway. Fathers, mothers, nurses, and all others interested in babies, are invited to call, examine and purchase. State rights for sale.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 5 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

M. INWRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESpectfully informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 15th inst. All communications addressed to No. 3 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND FURNITURE OF EVERY variety, manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st., by the Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental bedsteads from $4 to $60. Hat-racks, chairs, &c. Also, iron railing and all kinds of iron work for buildings.

$50,000 WORTH OF FASHIONABLE WINTER Clothing, manufactured by one of the leading houses in Broadway, for sale at half price, at M. EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Bank of Washtenaw taken at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S No. 214 BROADWAY.—Never has so brilliant a display of children's hats, suitable for children of both sexes, been offered in New-York, as will now be found at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS JUST RECEIVED from Mr. Ferr, Mons. Millet and Mons. Boudiere, Rue de Mail, Paris, by EUGENE FERRIS, No. 65 Nassau-st., third house above Maiden-lane. A large supply constantly on hand.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON and Sandwich Islands Express Office, No. 16 Broadway. Next Express leaves per steamer Star of the West, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

PAPER!—PAPER!!—PAPER!!!—IN THE GREATest variety, at the lowest prices, and in quantities desired, for sale by EUGENE ELY, No. 75 Fulton-st., third door below Gold-st.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE THIS DAY A NEW and original style of FELT HAT for Young Men. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] and Ornamental Trees and Plants [illegible] Shrubs, [illegible] Garden, Greenhouse, Flowers and Orchard, [illegible] at very low rates. [illegible] Ornamental [illegible] planting done in any part of the country. Address [illegible] WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Are You Annoyed with Hoarseness or pained with constriction of the chest, or afflicted with a hacking cough? If so, try Dr. McCLINTOCK'S Pectoral Syrup, a speedy and sure cure for these complaints. For sale by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will restore with wonderful rapidity every organ incident to the digestive apparatus; [illegible]

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

A Whisper to the Ladies,
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of sallow tint?
If so, we would give a hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Craigie & Brown, Merchant Tailors.—No. 101 Nassau-street, New-York, (next door to the Office of the Daily Times,) Morse's building. Ready-made clothing equal to any custom in the City, at a moment's notice, and all garments made to order, in every style, with as great punctuality and dispatch as in any other Establishment in the City.—New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.

EZRA BROWN, formerly owner of Wallace and Beekman-sts.

JAMES CRAIGIE, formerly owner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of [illegible] Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the remaining Cholera Hospitals will be closed on the 10th inst.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

NATHAN C. ELY, EDWIN J. BROWN, WILLIAM ROCKWELL, JEREMIAH MILLER, THOMAS K. DOWNING	Commissioners of Health.

Royal Mail Steamship Arabia for Liverpool.—The ARABIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock. [illegible] The CANADA will sail on the 18th of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Theological Discussion.—The discussion between Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT and Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., on the question—Do the Scriptures Teach the Doctrine of Endless Misery? will be continued, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock, and the three following evenings. Tickets for the four evenings, 50 cents; for a single evening, 25 cents; for sale at the door.

New-York Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Chapel of the University on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD will read a paper on "Puritan Influence in America, considered Historically and practically."

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—Messrs. [illegible] & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

Notice to Connoisseurs.—The best OYSTERS are to be found at Nos. 21 and 23 [illegible]. Also BARCLAY & PERKINS STOUT on draught and in bottles. A very superior tap of BURTON ALE has been reserved for the occasion. [illegible]

New-York Horticultural Society.—Members who have paid their dues for 1854, can procure their tickets for the State Fair of the Treasurer of the State Society at Hamilton-square. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President. PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

A New-York Ring and Guide to Routes, Fares, Hotels, Points of Interest, &c., is contained in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST this week. Price, six cents. Published by ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st.

A Know-Nothing.—FREE SHOW, at No. 442 Broadway, N. Y. The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE. Go and see the Know-Nothing.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.

J. H. HARLEY

Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.

Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR.

His assortment of FURS for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of [illegible]

All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.

FURS REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

BULPIN'S NEW STOCK

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS

NOW READY,

And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well selected skins, and at extremely moderate prices.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—The members' subscription list for tickets, for the celebration of the 20th of November next, is now open, at the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank, No. 516 Broadway, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., and will remain open at that place daily until filled. The list is in charge of the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. MOORE, and the Secretary of the Society, Mr. WARNER. The Committee have found it to be necessary to limit the number of subscribers, and the names will be entered in the order of application, until that number is reached, when the list will be closed to await the further order of the Society. The programme of arrangements will be submitted to the Society when completed, but the committee have great pleasure in announcing, in advance of their final report, that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has been selected to deliver the Anniversary discourse, and has accepted the appointment. By order of the Committee,

GEORGE H. MOORE, Secretary.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas, certain persons have been, and are now, engaged in collecting moneys and soliciting aid in behalf of Sabbath Schools in this City, [illegible] and other aid in behalf of the New-York Sunday School Union.

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that no person whatever has any authority from the Union to collect or receive moneys or other aid on their behalf; [illegible]

The New-York Sunday School Union are prepared to plant a school in every destitute spot within its borders [illegible]

WILLIAM LIBBEY, Chairman of Committee.

BROOKLYN LETTERS for Europe and California bags to be closed at the AMERICAN AND ENGLISH NEWS DEPOT, No. 135 Fulton-st., opposite High-st., one hour before post closes at New-York. Letter bag per Arabia to-morrow closes at 10. Hotels and private families served punctually with English papers. Advertisements received for New-York papers.

RICHARDSON & SMITH.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., JAMES Q. [illegible], Principal and Proprietor. The Winter Term of this School will commence November 1. One of the Principals may be seen [illegible] Agency, No. 300 Broadway, [illegible] of October, between 9 and 12 o'clock P. M., or he will call on any who may leave their address at said office.

PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS IN THE PARK.—Mass meeting on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent speakers. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

JAMES B. DAVIS, Chairman.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Well, then, use my Onguent; it will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] Sold by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., and all druggists; Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man, not far from 25 years of age, of fair education and [illegible]

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.—A full assortment for sale on favorable terms, by the Agent of the "[illegible] Works," [illegible] TRIMBLE, No. 65 Broad-st.

HORSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one a woman who understands baking, desires a situation as cook, and pastry cook, to laundry, to be wanted; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing. Best of reference. Please apply at No. 281 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, sisters, Protestants, will do chamberwork and waiting, take care of children or light housework; wages from $5 to $6 per month. Also, an experienced girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, laundress or nurse and seamstress. Best City reference. To be seen till engaged at No. 189 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a very good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a girl of much experience, or would engage as laundress and seamstress. By another who can make children's clothing nicely, and is a good shirt maker. They have well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a respectable family, to do chamber work and assist in washing and ironing or laundress. Can give good City reference, and has lived two years in her last place. Can be seen on the 1st floor of No. 150 19th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Apply for two days at No. 38 7th-st., in the rear, between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—A young woman well experienced and fully competent wishes for a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. She can give satisfactory City reference as to character and ability. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—To do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework, in the city or country, by a very experienced and well recommended girl; is a good plain cook and baker and a first rate washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 285 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—An American and his wife to do the general in and out door work of a private family; also an American nurse, young and competent, and an American chambermaid and waitress, under instructions. Apply to the Superintendent, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse. Would not object to do chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Can refer to her last employer as to her honesty and capability. Call at No. 306 7th-av., south of 28th-st., in the bakery, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—The advertiser is desirous to obtain a situation in a respectable private family. Is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 Prince-st., first floor, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting for a small family. Can produce good City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-rate chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a person who perfectly understands her business. Has three years' reference. None but private families need apply. Inquire at No. 87 19th-st., in the candy store, between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; and is a good embroiderer. Can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a girl as seamstress. Would assist in chamber work if required. No objection to the country. Is a good dressmaker. Can be seen at No. 185 6th-av., one door from 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good reference given. Call at No. 36 State-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; has lived 2½ years in her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 20th-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 25 Waverley-place, the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady. Can cut and fit dresses, also understands making Children's clothes. Address a note to M. W., 140 3d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of years of experience as first class cook. No objection to hotel or boarding house; is a first rate laundress, baker, &c. No objection to go in the country. Will be found to understand her business. Call at No. 76 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, with best City reference, as chambermaid, or fine wash or and ironer, or as laundress in a small family. Apply at No. 97 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Young Woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 223 Mott-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, in a private family by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 7 Attorney-st., during two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Three industrious girls lately landed, want places to do housework, chamberwork, &c., they will be satisfied with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook; no objections to assist in washing; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 116 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 41 Oliver-st., Brooklyn preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, as waiter or chambermaid, washing preferred. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 470 Pearl-st., 2nd floor, back room, near Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four tidy, active girls aged 12, 13, 14 and 15; want places to do chamberwork, nursing, waiting, &c. They are well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—To do all the housework of a private family, by a tidy, active girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 340 7th-av., north of 1st-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first rate cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 467 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, who will furnish good City reference. Call at No. 200 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at last place until engaged, at No. 24 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at No. 170 10th-st., near 5th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a young lady of pleasant manners and good family, a situation to superintend a gentleman's house. Has had experience, and would take an interest in it as if her own. Would not object to leave the City, and can produce references of the first respectability. Address A. T., General Post-Office, ladies' window.

SERVANTS—A great number of servant girls, well recommended, are now at C. MASON'S Office, No. 11 Sixth avenue and No. 145 Bowery, wanting employment. Terms, yearly subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—(Scotch preferred,) with good City reference. One for general housework, must understand cooking, washing, and baking bread. One as chambermaid and seamstress, must understand her duties and be a neat and quick sewer. Apply at No. 21 Place-st., N. Y., from 12 o'clock to 4.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.—Of all kinds may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant and Protective Employment Society, No. 2 Chambers-st., and No. 128 6th-st. corner of Broadway.

BEST SERVANTS—For every kind of work, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiting-girls, nurses, girls for stores and general housework, all well recommended. Also, a few Scotch, English, and German girls can always be found in great choice at MORRIS & CONWELL'S Establishment, No. 667 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., and German mechanics, porters, farmers, waiters, &c., at this and at the Branch Office, No. 126 Greenwich-street.

WANTS.—Families are furnished with the best servants of every description, for city and country, at YERREE'S Agency, No. 27 Duane-st., near corner of Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted for good situations.

COMPANION.—A young lady, of agreeable manners, and well connected, to an elderly lady or invalid. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home for the Winter. Reference of unexceptionable character. For further information please address COMPANION, General Post Office, ladies' window.

TEACHER WANTED.—In a large educational establishment near the City of New-York. A young gentleman of College education, pleasing personal address, physical sprightliness, and a member of some Evangelical Church. Certificates of qualifications will be required. Address P. H., Box 3,680, New-York Post Office.

SALESMAN.—One of considerable experience in the jewelry and fancy goods business, wishes a situation with some good down-town house. The best City reference given. Address, at this office, BUSINESS JEWELER.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 517 Bowery.

CHILDREN WANTED.—A widow lady, (an American) of respectable connections, would like to take two or three small children under her care. Having [illegible]

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FUR [illegible] SOCIETY, [illegible] requiring Assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., Times Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

TO ADAMS PRESSMEN.—Wanted a set of hands for night work—foremen and two men. Good men only employed. JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 95 and 97 Cliff-st.

[illegible]

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he could have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character and ability from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

COLLECTOR WANTED.—A young man from 15 to 17 years of age, to collect small bills; he must be a good penman, and be able to give undoubted reference. Salary, $4 per week. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

TO VEGETARIANS.—One or two families, or a few single persons who desire a healthy diet and agreeable [illegible] to live a pure and genial life can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 15 Wooster-st., near Canal-st. Charges moderate.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS.—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A young man whose term of employment has just expired, desires a similar situation. References of the highest respectability can be given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2370 Post-Office.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 68 Warren-st.

ERRAND BOY WANTED.—From 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at the Dry Goods Store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 16 Harrison, near Henry-st., South Brooklyn.—To let to German gentlemen an elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom attached with gas and partial board if desired. The house is occupied by a German family and kept strictly private, only three more boarders residing there. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with full or partial board, at No. 12 West 20th-st., between 5th and 7th-avs.; house has gas, bath, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A back parlor, furnished; also a front room, with furniture, on the second floor, to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Apply at No. 177 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 89 and 91 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A private family will accommodate a gentleman and his wife with board, where all the comforts of a home can be realized. Apply at No. 67 5th-st. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—Very desirable suites of Rooms for families, and single rooms for gentlemen, with board, may be obtained in a new and handsomely furnished house —No. 260 5th-av., corner of 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—Two couples without children, would like the whole of the second floor of a pleasantly located house, between Fulton and South Ferries, and not over eight minutes' walk from the landings. One room to be furnished and the other unfurnished. A pleasant home in a private family, or where there are few boarders, is what is wanted. Address F. W. H., Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife in Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, with a suite of rooms on the second floor, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodations. Address MERCHANT, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Furnished room and board wanted from the 15th of October for a gentleman with wife and child 7 months old, full board for lady only, in a private family or where few boarders are taken. Also, room and board for servant girl, convenient to Wall and South ferries. Please address Mr. F., Box No. 3 219, New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near the Heights, and about three minutes walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries, a large room and a small room in the rear and located on the third story, either furnished or unfurnished, and suitable for a family or single gentlemen. Can be obtained by applying at No. 16 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Apply at No. 39 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the City Hall, by a gentleman and his wife in a small private family where the comforts of a home may be had. Reference exchanged. Address D., Box No. 109 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights, half-way between Wall-st. and South Ferries, a large furnished room, on the third floor, with closets, &c., in which the gentleman would be let, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 102 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain pleasant rooms (unfurnished), with board and the comforts of a home, in a first-class house near the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 46 Willoughby-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARDING.—Gentlemen wishing pleasant Rooms, with Board for the winter in a first class house, will address BOARD, Box No. 67, Brooklyn Post-Office, post paid.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, in a good location, at No. 124 Henry-st., for a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. References required.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments in a family residing at No. 244 18th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First class boarders either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No. 45 East 29th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For two single gentlemen, or for a gentleman and his wife. Can be obtained at No. 18 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, in a private family, No. 3 St. Mark's-place, corner 3d-av.

NO. 267 HENRY-ST.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large or single rooms and board in a genteel and strictly private family, where they can feel at home; [illegible] happy. Apply at the above number. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.

BEDROOM WANTED.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining, till 1st of May, a good and well furnished bedroom, without meals. Room must contain all the modern improvements. State lowest terms and location, which must be between 2d and 6th-avenues, above 10th-st., and below 30th-st. Communications to be addressed to C., Times Office, before Wednesday, 2 o'clock A. M., and after wards. A private French or American family preferred.

ROOM WANTED.—In a pleasant neighborhood by a young man, with partial board, in a small private family, where something like the quiet enjoyments of a home may be realized. No objections to furnishing the room. A location west of and near Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th-sts. preferred. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 2,724 Post-Office. Terms not too extravagant.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A Widow Lady is desirous of letting to a gentleman and wife a room, with board. Also two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in the first-class house, No. 318 2d-av., Broadway, 14th-st. and 2d-av. Stages pass the door. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a front parlor with a bedroom attached, second story, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements and richly furnished. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single gentleman wishes to find pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, between 4th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th-avs. Address G. C., Box 306 Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and his wife may be accommodated with a large front room, pleasantly situated. Also, rooms for two single gentlemen, at No. 45 4th-st., Albion-place.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suites, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, on very reasonable terms at No. 366 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 73 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 38 Reade-st., near Stewart's store.

W. C. ANDERSON,

Late of the Atlantic Hotel.

NEW OPENING.

TURKISH BAZAAR;

NO. 603 BROADWAY.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of St. Paul and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants

Sept. 27. THERON BARNUM, JOSIAH FOGG.

EVERETT HOUSE, ON UNION SQUARE.—This house is conducted exclusively after the European mode. Furnished rooms can be rented, with or without private table. Parties about engaging apartments for the Winter will here find comfort and elegance combined. Persons residing in the vicinity of this Hotel can be furnished with dinners and suppers in private dining room attached to the Restaurant in this establishment.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 250 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

LOST AND FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST FOR $1,000.—Issued by the Irving Bank of this City, to the order of RICHARD GEE, and by him to PRATT, HARVEY & CO., and also the following endorsements: Pay P. M. Bryson, Cashier, or order, F. W. Davis, Cashier, and marked received payment, P. M. Bryson, Cashier. The said certificate being lost and payment stopped, the public are cautioned not to negotiate the same. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to the Irving or Phenix Bank.

IRVING BANK, Sept. 30, 1854.

MASONIC NOTICE.—PRIME W. CORSON, having fallen overboard and been drowned from steamship [illegible], North River, a Reward of Twenty-[illegible] Dollars is offered for the recovery of the body by [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], F. & A. M. Apply to H. [illegible], No. 186 Water-st.

P. C. SHAVER, W. M.

[illegible] J. FARLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, this morning, Oct. 2, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in going through Exchange-place, through William-st., to Wall-st., a diamond hoop ring, in a morocco ring case, [illegible] will be paid on returning it to No. 111 Broad-[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPLENDID NEW SPORTING JOURNAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the satisfaction to announce to Newspaper Agents, the trade generally, and all others interested in Sporting intelligence, that they will publish on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 4th October, and weekly thereafter, a magnificent Sporting Newspaper, entitled

THE CHALLENGE!!!

AND THE AMERICAN SPORTING GAZETTE.

The American world has been compelled to look in vain for a real thorough-going, go ahead Young American Sporting Journal to show them the form and feature of the sporting world as it exists at the present day. The undersigned announce with confidence that the "CHALLENGE AND AMERICAN SPORTING GAZETTE" will fill up the vacancy, and from the Sporting world that they need not look any further than its paper for all they want. In the first place the CHALLENGE will be beautifully illustrated, having a magnificent

ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVING OF SPORTS,

forming the head of the CHALLENGE, pronounced by judges who have seen it, the most splendid engraving ever seen on a newspaper. The paper will contain

NUMEROUS UNIQUE SPORTING ITEMS.

Deeply Interesting Sporting Tales and Anecdotes.

LIVES AND PORTRAITS OF THE GREAT SPORTING MEN OF THE DAY.

Full Sporting News from all parts of the World. The Turf, Military Parades, and Excursions, kept up to the latest dates, and forming a complete chronicle for the reliable reference as well as the entertainment of the sportsman.

The CHALLENGE will be published every Wednesday afternoon on a sheet of the largest size. Retail price, 6 cents; Mail subscribers, $2 payable in advance. Country agents can either be supplied by their agents in this City or send their address to H. NELSON & CO., Publishers, No. 56 Nassau-st., New-York City.

A NEW HISTORICAL SPANISH ROMANCE.

DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE.

BY DON FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA.

Published this day, DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE—a work of real substantial merit, giving a truthful exposition of the manners and customs of the Spanish People in the Fifteenth Century.

At the present time, this work possesses an unusual degree of interest to the American reader, as Spain is now what it was at that period—one vast field of rival wars and rival factions. "Dona Blanca" possesses a high order of excellence, written by a modern Spanish Author, its success has been in Spain brilliant and immense. In its pages there are blended together the startling events of History, with the fascinations of Fiction, forming a perfect picture of Spanish Life—a picture stretching out into one grand moving Panorama of Kings and Queens, Knights and Peasants, Priests and Nuns, Banditti and Monks, Castle and Cottage, Hermitage and Field of Battle, Mountain Pass and Sunny Fields, relieved by sparkling wit, spicy dialogue and genuine humor.

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Title Page and Index to volume 9.

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GREENWICH BANK.—New-York, Sept. 1, 1854.—List of unclaimed Deposits and Dividends remaining in the Greenwich Bank for two years and upwards:

1848, May 27	James Ahern		[illegible]	[illegible]
1849, Jan. 4	William Bailey		[illegible]	[illegible]
1848, July 8	John Boyce		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, June 5	Edward Black		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, Dec. 24	Nelson Bailey		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ira Burdge		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Joseph Carter		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Feb. 11	Henry Cypher		[illegible]	[illegible]
1849, Feb. 11	James Cooper		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, May 29	Chatterton & Aiken		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, Jan. 3	Joseph Carpenter		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 27	B. Clark		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 29	H. B. Devine		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 17	P. B. Duryea		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 16	Gabriel Duryea		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 26	James Dunmore		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Jan. 12	James Fanida		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 22	Francis Graham		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 22	David Gilbert		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. Gifford		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, May 7	Warren Gilbert		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Nov. 25	J. C. Halpin		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 18	B. Hogan		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Oct. 5	[illegible] Hammond & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 28	Rufus Long		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 28	Daniel Howell		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 15	James Hart, Jr.		[illegible]	[illegible]
1848, Feb. 17	A. A. Jacobus		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 21	J. & T. Jones		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 7	W. C. Jones		[illegible]	[illegible]
1848, Aug. 21	E. W. Kimball		[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, May 8	Stephen Kane		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 20	Benjamin Richardson		[illegible]	[illegible]
1849, Jan. 12	James Strang		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 21	John S. Tallman		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 18	Jacob Van Ostrand		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 12	Thomas L. Law		[illegible]	[illegible]
1851, Oct. 23	James Lewis		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Nov. 11	Wm. E. Lyon		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 1	Peter D. Moore		[illegible]	[illegible]
1851, Oct.	James Pollock, Sr.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Sep. 25	George Clark		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 31	Robert Duncan		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 14	Wm. Nelson		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 6	Albert Horn		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Feb. 17	E. Hutton		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 19	Donald Grant		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Apr. 10	J. N. Clark		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. A. Denman		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Feb. 7	A. Fortwayer		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 7	Johnson & Gerety		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Feb. 7	T. & A. McBerney		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 17	Robert Lanaman		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Dec. 13	J. McAllister, Assessor		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Nov. 13	J. Woodman, Administrator		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 4	Charles Yates, Trustee		[illegible]	[illegible]
1841, Aug. 23	J. L. Norwood		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 3	Isaac Osborn		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 7	George Smith		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], July 4	Isaac B. Smith		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Sept. 4	William Torrey		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Oct. 5	P. J. Van Orden		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Nov.	George Whitney		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 28	Richard Searle		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 20	Sam. of Smith		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 10	Frank B. Webb		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Jan. 17	Whittemore & Torrey		[illegible]	[illegible]
1849, May 2	Henry H. Smith		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Mar. 11	Frederick Sickels		[illegible]	[illegible]
1849, May 3	Tompkins & Purdy		[illegible]	[illegible]
1848, Jan. 17	James G. Utter		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], May 9	James Van Ostrand		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], June 12	John Lent		[illegible]	[illegible]
1851, Jan. 15	James Stansbury		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], April 5	John Stagg		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Sept. 17	H. C. Spicer		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Sept. 21	R. H. Throckmorton		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Jan. 21	S. Van Zale & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Mar. 10	Daniel Wilson		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 1	Samuel Longstreet		[illegible]	[illegible]
1850, Sept. 18	Noah Norris		[illegible]	[illegible]
Balances under $1 amounting to [illegible]				[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

George F. Cook, 3 dividends on 1 share	[illegible]
James Forbes, 2 dividends on 2 shares	[illegible]
W. R. Jenkins, 3 dividends on 1 share	[illegible]
Trustees [illegible] 4 dividends on 210 shares	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of October, 1854.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST., IRVING-PLACE.—SECOND NIGHT OF MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, will be presented Donizetti's Grand Tragic Opera, in three acts,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, Signor SUSINI, Signorine DONOVANI, Signori AMATI, PATTI, CANDI, BOERA, FABRICATORE and FOZZI. Prices of admission will be:

Parquet and Boxes $3 00
Amphitheatre 1 00

Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to location and capacity, from $12 to $30 each.

The Box Office on Irving-place will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 P. M., where tickets and places can be secured without additional charge; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Carriages will set down in Irving-place from 14th-st. and take up in reverse order. The 3d and 4th-av., cars, and Bowery and Broadway stages all set down passengers near the Academy.

CRYSTAL PALACE ILLUMINATED.—The Crystal Palace will be OPEN EVERY DAY until Nov. 1, and on the evenings of Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Those who wish to see the Palace in a BLAZE OF LIGHT must avail themselves of this opportunity. Music EVERY EVENING by DODWORTH'S or [illegible] BAND. A line of stages will run direct from the Crystal Palace to the grounds of the State Fair and back during the continuance of the Fair.

Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

JOHN H. WHITE, President.

GREAT FAIR OF STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1854.—This great exhibition will open to the public on TUESDAY, October 3. MONDAY being the last entry day, exhibitors are desired to have their articles on the ground.

TUESDAY will be devoted to the completion of the arrangements and preparations for the Judges.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.—The Judges will commence their examination; and a favorable opportunity will be furnished to visitors to examine the exhibition during the day.

THURSDAY, 5th.—The Cattle and Horses will be displayed in the rings for the examination of the Judges, and Horse Hall will be opened to all visitors. A commodious stand has been erected near the Circle for the Trial of Horses, which will accommodate several hundred and will be a pleasant resort.

The Plowing and Spading Matches will take place at Morrisania, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 6th.—The Trial of Horses in the ring will be continued and an exhibition of all the prize animals will take place.

The Address by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE will be delivered at 1 o'clock, P. M., under the large tent upon the grounds.

Premiums will be awarded after the address.

The grounds will be open to the public at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day. Members' tickets $1. Single admission 25 cents.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE-SHOW AND EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Will be held at Hamilton-square, in the City of New-York, the first week in October, in connection with the American Institute and the New-York Horticultural Society, at which premiums amounting to $8,000 are offered, to exhibitors from this and the adjoining States.

The grounds will be open on TUESDAY, 3d of October, at 9 A. M., and close on FRIDAY EVENING, the 6th.

The Annual Address by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, will be delivered on the Show-Grounds on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th.

Premium lists and certain lists can be had of JAMES, BEEBE & CO., No. 256 Broadway, and at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

Entries by persons intending to exhibit, should be made at JAMES, BEEBE & CO'S, as early as practicable, on and after the 15th September. The Treasurer, Mr. KIRKLAND, will be in attendance.

The Secretary, Mr. JOHNSON, will be at the Astor House on and after the 20th of September, and every desired information will be furnished.

Exhibitors should have their articles on the grounds the week previous to the Fair, except in the Horticultural Department which can be brought in on Monday, Oct. 2.

The offices at Hamilton-square will be open the week previous to the Fair.

All applications in reference to the arrangement of articles on the grounds should be made to THOMAS BELL, Esq., who will be in attendance to give directions to exhibitors.

WM. KELLY, President.

B. P. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WM. KELLY, President.

Hon. John A. King, Shepherd Knapp, Lewis G. Morris, John C. Jackson, Edward G. Faile, Jos. R. Hayland, Lorillard Spencer, Thomas Bell, B. B. Kirtland.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Members who have not received their tickets of admission to the EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY at Hamilton-square, can procure them at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, but they cannot receive them at the grounds.

ROBT. L. PELL, President.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 BROADWAY.—The most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, containing in addition to upwards of 1,000 other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL, [illegible] more than 3,000 years old—the only ones of the kind ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,

The excitement continues unabated to see

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS

in the new Pantomime, by Jerome Ravel, of

ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN,

already witnessed by

30,000 PERSONS,

who have pronounced it to be the greatest Pantomimic production of the age.

Reengagement of the great Russian artist,

M'LLE VECA MATHIAS,

who will appear in the grand Russian Divertisement,

LA PEARL D'ANDALUSIE.

To commence with

SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5. Orchestra Stalls, $1. Proscenium Balcony Boxes, 75 cents.

THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of

MABEL, OR THE FATAL MASK.

Rebel .... Miss J. Dean | Rosalone .... Mr. E. Eddy.

To conclude with

THE YOUNG SCAMP.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, will be performed the Tragedy of

JACK CADE.

Jack Cade .... Mr. Forrest | Marianne .... Miss Pond.

To conclude with the Farce of

PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BURTON'S.—Three new pieces to-night. TUESDAY the favorite comedy of

SUNSHINE THROUGH CLOUDS.

Also the new American Comedy of

NOW-A-DAYS.

With Mr. Burton, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Burton, Miss Raymond, Miss Daton, and Miss Hughes.

Also the second night of the new Farce of

THE MUSTACHE MANIA.

With Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Burton. To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, DOMBEY & SON, first time this season.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. TUESDAY, Oct. 3, will be presented the Comedy of

THE SCHOLAR.

Fobwarry .... Mr. Wallack | Helen .... Mrs. Conway.

After which, Mr. Brougham's comedy of

MY COUSIN GERMAN.

Baron Stuffenbach, Mr. Blake | Angela .... Mrs. Stephens.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. [illegible] Private Box, $1; Balcony Box 75. THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, the Entertainments will commence with the Drama of the KING'S JESTER.

Triboulet .... Mr. J. R. Scott | Blanche .... Mrs. H. F. Nichols.

To be followed by the Drama of

FASHION AND FAMINE.

The whole to conclude with the MAGIC ROSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, Oct. 3, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the exciting new and thrilling Drama, now being witnessed by delighted multitudes, entitled EUSTACHE; with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache; Mr. Hadaway as Poulet; Miss Mestayer as Louise, &c.

In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Songs, Dances, and the new piece called THE VILLAGE PROFLIGATE.

The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 24 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge.

Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT

during the week.

Negro Minstrelsy, Funny and Comic Dance, Burlesque Opera, &c., &c.

An entire change of programme every evening. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY.

H. WOOD .... Business Manager, &c.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads; Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos.

Concluding with a very laughable

After Piece, in which the

inimitable BIRCH

will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and EVERY EVENING during the week, by special request, will be produced the Grand Burlesque on the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA,

in four acts, with the most magnificent scenery, costly dresses, &c., &c., and a most effective cast.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 9, will be produced a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made, of the Schools of authentic Pictures, by Giotto, de Hoven, [illegible] Cimabue, Giotti, Memmi, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Lely, Rembrandt, Ostade, Snyders, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze and Horace Vernet. No. 348 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

HAND-BOOKS ON ART.

The Art of Portrait Painting in Oil Colors .... 38 cents.
The Art of Landscape Painting in Oil Colors .... 38 cents.
The Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colors .... 38 cents.
The Art of Sketching from Nature .... 38 cents.
The Elements of Perspective .... 38 cents.

Also, a large assortment of the best English and French Artists' materials of every description, studies by Julien, Hubert, Calame, Feragio, &c. Catalogues and Price Lists will be sent, free of expense, to any part of the United States. Orders respectfully solicited. W. SCHAUS, Importer of Artists' Materials and Engravings, wholesale and retail, No. 303 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Unless to be ruined, good folks, you're inclined,
Just examine each label that purports to be Lyon's;
For unless on the label his name has been signed,
You can't on the contents place any reliance.

PEDDLERS ARE SELLING worthless Magnetic Powder and Pills for LYON'S preparations for the destruction of insects and vermin. Caution! Look for the REAL MAGNETIC POWDERS and PILLS, No. 424 Broadway. Price 25 cents per flask or box.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY, WHITE MARBLE WORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. OBEN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL—MAY-ST., NEW-ROCHELLE.—Winter Term begins on the 1st Wednesday in November. Reference may be made to the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ewer

COPPER INGOTS

SALAMANDER SAFES.

ZINC PAINTS.

COAL

MACHINERY.

EXPRESSES.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR EUROPE.

New-York Daily Times.

POLITICAL.

New-York Politics—Letter from Preston King.

HON. PRESTON KING, one of the ablest, most upright, and most influential members of the Democratic party of this State, thus expresses his opinion in regard to political prospects in a letter to a friend:

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant is received. The condition of political affairs, so far as party organizations and their conventions are concerned, look, and really are, about as bad as they can be. Indeed, I doubt whether any effectual rally can be made in this State upon any organized action this Fall. I cannot say, and I suppose it is uncertain, what the adjourned Auburn Convention will do. My opinion has been against a separate nomination by that Convention, from the apprehension that the public were not prepared to receive a nomination therefrom, and that a nomination was not expected from it when the delegates were elected to go to Saratoga. It seems to me that the present party organizations and divisions must and will work out their own end and destiny in the election this Fall; and that in the future we may hope for a sounder and better condition of political affairs.

I have great confidence that in the next Presidential election men who agree in principle, will be able to act together, and thus by natural affinities form a permanent party, thoroughly devoted to the cause of freedom and to republican principles. There are thousands in this State who will vote this Fall entirely independent of party organizations, or the advice of conventions; and even this condition of things will aid perhaps to make the county and district elections more sure against Nebraskaism. We must have patience and courage, and resolution, and persevere ourselves in doing what is right under any circumstances. The elections show a correct condition of public sentiment on the great question between Freedom and Slavery. I trust New-York will, in the best and most practicable way, demonstrate her favor to the cause of Freedom. And if we do not get any organized movement, each man will do it in his own way. We shall then be ready for future and effectual action. Yours, respectfully,

PRESTON KING.

Jerry Rescue Celebration—Letters from Henry Ward Beecher and Senator Sumner.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I shall not be able to be with you in the celebration which you propose for September the 30th. I would be, if it were possible.

In another period, when Slavery shall have been rolled away and men have recovered from the insanity with which it affects all who touch it or apologize for it, such outbursts of popular enthusiasm for personal liberty will be remembered with honor.

The dry prudence of souls that regard the public prosperity to lie in its outside peace and in material wealth; the expediency and tergiversations of men from 1850 to 1854, will be, at a day not far distant, spoken of as we speak of morals and virtue at the courts of the Charleses.

I rejoiced in the rescue of JERRY at the time that it happened. I have never repented of that joy. And I am free to say that I wish the public sentiment of the masses of men in the North were such, that no fugitive from Slavery could ever be regained. I would have the indignation of the public mind against prowling slave-hunters such, that they would be met in our highways and streets just as a fox would be, sneaking for game; or a wolf ravening for prey.

The men who rescued JERRY are, some of them, personal acquaintances of mine. In their dying hour, I believe this act of generous endeavor for the liberty of a poor and despised creature will be to them like a ministering angel.

I am respectfully yours, H. W. BEECHER.

LETTER OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I cannot be with you at Syracuse, according to the invitation with which I have been honored; but I shall rejoice at every word uttered there which helps to lay bare the true nature of Slavery and of its legitimate offspring, the Fugitive Slave Bill.

That atrocious bill has no sanction in the constitution of the United States or in the law of God. It shocks both. The good citizen, at all personal hazard, will refuse to obey it. Yours, very faithfully,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Gen. Cass and the Slave Power—Reply to the Richmond Enquirer.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Richmond, (Va.) *Enquirer* can tolerate no expression of political opinion that does not avow that Slavery is a blessed institution—a great institution—a glorious institution—the anchor and hope of the Republic. It requires at the hands of statesmen, and divines, and the press, and enforcement of the rightfulness and righteousness, and usefulness, of Slavery; and if there be default in any of these quarters—if a statesman, or a divine, or a newspaper, intimates that Slavery is not altogether a blessing—the *Enquirer* is down upon him in vehement wrath.

General CASS has the temerity, in his remarks before the State Convention, to say that he did not regard Slavery with favor—that he was thankful he lived in a free State—that it was not strange that Northern sentiment was opposed to Slavery—that the Nebraska-Kansas act did not open these Territories to Slavery, but left the people thereof at liberty to establish or reject it, as they saw fit, &c. He said, in effect, at the same time, that it was the duty of the people of the North to perform all the obligations to the people of the South in respect to Slavery—that it was an institution that the people of every State in the Union could establish or abolish at their pleasure, without asking the assent of Congress or any other State. He, in short, took the same view of the whole subject that he had time and again taken in the Senate—the view that every enlightened statesman and every sensible man in the Union takes.

For this, the Richmond *Enquirer* assails Gen. CASS in no very moderate terms, using such language as follows:

"If his language be correctly given in the report of his speech, he has severed the last cord which bound him to the Democracy of the South. Henceforth he must rank with BENTON and VAN BUREN, as one who has insulted our feelings and betrayed our confidence. The weak attempt to serve two masters, to reconcile devotion to the Constitution with submission to Abolitionism—an attempt to which he was persuaded by the suggestion of an undying ambition—has placed him with those [illegible] in the limbo of lost and [illegible] politicians."

If the *Enquirer* occupied the position it once did in the estimation of the Southern Democracy—if, as of yore, under the elder RITCHIE, it was the organ of Southern Democratic sentiment—if it had not sunk to the very lowest estate of journalism—if it was not monomaniac, and the mouth-piece of monomaniacs, on the subject of Slavery—its language might excite some other emotions than of pity, and contempt, and scorn in the breasts of Northern Constitutional Democrats.

We doubt not that Gen. CASS desires that the last cord may be severed that bound him to such fanatical fools—such unmitigated asses—as the *Enquirer* represents. Indeed, if he ever has been bound by any cord to them, he must have supposed it long ago severed, for he holds no sentiment in common with them, any more than he holds sentiments in common with the Abolitionists of the North—the GARRISONS and the PHILLIPSES and the ABBY KELLYS. He looks upon the whole batch of Southern and Northern cracked-heads as better fitted for lunatic asylums than for any other theatre in life.

The very best evidence that Gen. CASS's position on the slavery question is RIGHT, is that he is assailed alike by the Boston *Liberator* and the Richmond *Enquirer*. If there could be any doubt of the strong hold he has upon the affections of the Democracy of the South as well as of the North, that doubt is dissipated when we reflect that the plan upon which the slavery question has been settled is HIS PLAN—that the doctrine of non-intervention, embraced in the Nebraska act is HIS DOCTRINE, first enunciated by him in his Nicholson letter, and now accepted by the whole Democracy of the South with a few pitiful exceptions.

If Gen. CASS stands in the same rank with BENTON and VAN BUREN, so also do DOUGLAS and TOUCEY and BRIGHT and DODGE, and all of those Northern Democratic Senators and Representatives who supported the Nebraska act, for they hold identical opinions respecting it with Gen. CASS.

But we waste words in further dwelling upon the insanity of the Richmond *Enquirer*. As well might we devote space to the gibberish of any other crazy but harmless monomaniac. To show in what spirit Gen. CASS's speech is received by sensible Southern Democratic journals, we quote from the Washington *Union*:

"Much interest is felt to see a full report of the speech of the veteran statesman, LEWIS CASS, before the late Michigan Democratic Convention. *He applied the true principles of Democracy*, and enforced them with all his great ability. Long may he live, an honor to his country and to the age!"

The Express Office in Kenton, Ohio, was robbed of [illegible] on Wednesday night last, by the safe being opened by a white man and a negro. They were traced to [illegible], and [illegible] the money found.

A large Tobacco Factory on Twenty-second-street, Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. During the fire one of the firemen fell from the porch and was seriously injured.

The deaths in Chicago in September were 348—[illegible]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution.

By the arrival of the steamship *Susana*, Capt. [illegible], yesterday, from Vera Cruz, we are placed in possession of intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst.

The *Susana* left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The papers we have by her contain little or nothing of interest or importance beyond what has already reached us.

The papers of the 4th give a lengthy detailed account of the action in Guaymas on the 13th ult., between Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON's band and the Government troops. According to the account of the Commandant, General YANES, it was a pretty desperately contested affair. BOULBON's followers are said to have been principally composed of French and Germans; the Chilians and Irish remained faithful to the Government, and Gen. YANES records the good service they did on the occasion with satisfaction.

The *Omnibus*, of the 4th inst., quotes from the *Boletin Oficial, of Chilpancingo*, a paragraph announcing that the natives of Tenamaxapa, in the district of Tlapa, having risen on behalf of ALVAREZ, they were attacked and dispersed by a troop of government soldiers, and pursued by the auxiliaries of [illegible] and Tlacupa, who subsequently reduced Tenamaxapa to ashes.

The Mexican Government has complained to the British Government in reference to the conduct of the Captain of H. B. M. ship *Dido*, who, it will be recollected, took possession of some Mexican prisoners being conveyed from one point of the country to another in an English merchant vessel.

The *Omnibus* states that intelligence had been received from Aguililla, dated the 12th ult., announcing that the rebels had been defeated at Coalcoman, with the loss of nine of their number. From Uruapan, it learns that on the same date a band of the revolutionists, 304 in number, had entered the place, pillaged some stores, burned some houses, routed the picket of 16 men, killed the prefect, and then marched for Tancitaro and Los Reyes.

On the 16th, a fight between Government troops and 250 rebels took place in Pantzuaro, in which many of the latter were killed, some taken prisoners, and 30 wounded. On the 20th ult., the band of ANTONIO GORDILLO and FELIPE ALVARADO, consisting of some thirty and odd men, surrendered themselves under the pardon held out by the Government.

The *Siglo XIX*, of the 5th, announces two or three other minor successes of Government troops. It also reports a more important one at Tinguindin, on the 20th ult., in which 267 troops, and over 300 rebels were concerned.

The *Orizaba* reached Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. at 10:30 A. M., the express leaving for Mexico at 1 P. M. The announcement of the payment of the drafts of the Government under the Mesilla treaty was at once telegraphed to the capital.

There are in the papers before us accounts of further incursions by the Indians, and further ravages by the locusts in various States, but the particulars are not such as need be detailed to our readers.

The *Western* (Texas) *State Times*, of the 10th inst., says:

Letters from Monclova, dated 28th August, gives us still later news of the progress of the revolution. Every confidence is entertained in Jalisco of the entire success of the opponents of SANTA ANNA. Rumors had reached Monclova, that the Governors of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Nueva Leon, were to be relied on as against SANTA ANNA. Preparations were being made in Durango for a general outbreak. Sinaloa and Sonora, on the Gulf of California, are already issuing pronunciamentos.

Horrible Atrocities upon Americans in Mexico.

From the San Antonio Texan, Sept. 7.

Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio Sept. 4, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific. Their names and places of residence are as follows:

RICHARD M. HEAD, Bibb County, Ga.; JOHN W. COLE, Holly Springs, Miss.; JAMES SCHOOLFIELD, Hamilton County, Tenn.; DAVID SCHOOLFIELD, Hamilton County, Tenn.; DAVID SPRING, Fort Smith, Ark.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner, that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance-way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Broome county, N. Y.; WILLIAM ROGERS, Stark county, Ohio; JOHN GAINES, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have been in this filthy dungeon *four years* and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn *the flesh off to the bone*, and such was their horrible condition, that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names are mentioned above.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, JOHN GAINES of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old.

The above statement is of the most reliable character—these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known to some of our citizens.

Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of every American citizen, that three of their brethren are confined without cause, and are famishing with hunger, and dying in chains, in a dark, loathsome dungeon, in the city of Durango, Mexico.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Storm at Galveston—Yellow Fever at Galveston and Houston—Indian Outrages.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Charles Morgan*, Capt. LAWLESS, due on Tuesday last, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, which port she left on the 23d.

The Galveston papers furnish accounts of a three days heavy gale on the coast. We have no accounts from any of the other Texas ports.

At Galveston the wind commenced blowing pretty strong from the northeast, on the 15th inst., and continued from the same quarter till the 17th, when it increased to a gale and blew with great violence from the east and southeast. Torrents of rain fell during the nights. The gale continued on the 18th and 19th. The 18th the tide took a clear sweep across the island. The merchants on the Strand, and up as far as Market-street, suffered much loss from the damaging of their goods by the water.

The *News*, of the 19th, says:

The water from the bay had come up, when at its highest, to the Tremont House, so that light skiffs were paddled freely from that point to the Strand, and in the streets parallel with the Strand. The water continued to fall till 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when the fall was about twelve or fifteen inches, but then it again commenced rising, and continued to rise till 1 or 2 o'clock P. M., and then fell again about twelve inches, as at first. At this point it has continued with slight variation up to this time, (Tuesday, 9 o'clock A. M.,) covering the Strand and Mechanic-street, and partly covering Market-street. The wind has continued to blow constantly from the same quarter, namely, about southeast, but its violence has at no time been as great as on Sunday night, though it has been very heavy.

The water that came in from the Gulf on Sunday night ran off very rapidly through the streets into the bay, and nearly all of it was gone by 12 M., on Monday, and none has come in since from the Gulf side. It has been fortunate for us that the wind has not yet changed round to the north or northwest, as in that case a most disastrous overflow would have followed. But fears are entertained that such a change of the wind may yet take place. The shipping has thus far escaped any material damage, and so have the buildings of the city. Though the wind is not now sufficiently heavy to do much injury, yet the storm still continues, and heavy showers of rain continue to fall at intervals.

The *News* understands that in many places the sand hills along the Gulf shore have been washed away, and large quantities of drift wood have been floated up to the middle of the island.

We are glad to learn that the yellow fever is abating in Galveston. The *News* of the 19th says:

In the early part of last week the average was about twelve interments each day. For the last four days there has been in all twenty-eight burials, and of these a large proportion were infants, most of whom, if not all, died from other causes than yellow fever.

Quarantine regulations have been adopted at Beaumont. No persons from infected cities are permitted to enter the town under ten days' time after leaving any place where yellow fever exists.

The *Times* says that portion of the State is very healthy, and there is no unusual sickness in the whole upper country.

The same paper furnishes the following intelligence:

At our last dates, Aug. 26, all was peaceful on our northern frontier. There were no Indian fights or depredations. Col. BRAGG, of Fort Washita, has issued orders requesting the heads of families of all non-military residents located on the reserve prior to the 1st of July last, to report to him their names, number in family, occupations, time of arrival, and the authority under which they remain; traffickers with the Indians to report the date of license, and by whom issued. These regulations are necessary to the proper police of the frontier, and will prevent many bad white men from committing outrages under the cloak of Indians. The contracts for supplying the fort with corn were taken at $1 50 to $2 per bushel. *It affords some idea of the scarcity of the article.* Capt. POPE, with his escort for New-Mexico, under Lieut. H. MARSHALL, have been heard from since leaving Fort Washita, and were getting along finely. A party of men from Grayson County made an unsuccessful attempt, recently, to run off a negro woman, claimed by OVERTON LOVE, near Woodboro', on Red River. Mr. LOVE lost about 150 bushels of corn by the party tearing down the fence of his field.

Letters from San Patricio inform us that several citizens are now out in pursuit of a gang of horse-thieves, who have been, for some time, depredating the ranches in San Patricio, Refugio and Nueces Counties. Conducting their exploits under cover of night, and dropping arrows at suitable places, they have hitherto succeeded in leading many to believe that the robberies were committed by Indians. It is now believed that there are a number of Mexicans, and some Americans engaged in the lawless pursuit.

There was a report in San Antonio that the headquarters of the Army are to be removed from Corpus Christi.

A hostile meeting recently occurred in Bastrop County, between Mr. AUGUSTUS HEMPHILL and M. O. H. SHIP, in which the former was severely wounded.

The citizens of San Antonio have adopted measures for the better security of slave property. They are raising a fund by subscription, to be used in prosecuting persons enticing slaves to run away, and to reward informers and those who may capture fugitive slaves. A convention is to be held at Gonzales on the first Monday in October to take concerted action with regard to the security of slave property.

Steamship City of Philadelphia—Further Particulars of her Loss.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 2.

The following is an extract of a letter from Messrs. C. F. BENNETT & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 26, 1854, to their correspondents at Philadelphia:

"The screw ship *City of Philadelphia* lies at Chance Cove, near Cape Race, without prospect of being got off. The passengers are now here. Many have engaged berths in the mail boat *Merlin*, for Halifax; others remain to be passed to Philadelphia at the cost of the company. Captain LEITCH applied to us for a diving dress, fire engine and apparatus; also, an engineer and driver to proceed to the wreck. A copy of their report we annex.

"Since the engineer left the wreck our Mr. BENNETT visited it, and found the butts of the deck plank started some six inches on the starboard side, and the iron planking on the same side split about eight feet amidships, from the sheer plank down. She is laying on her starboard side in about 20 feet water, her deck facing seaward and exposed to the south winds. The main and lower decks are out of water and perfectly dry.

"She has about 15 feet water in her hold at the side she is laying on, and about 10 feet on the other side. Some of the cargo is saved and brought here; the crew are still engaged in saving the residue. LLOYD's agents are acting for the Underwriters and owners in this case. Should any further aid be needed, we shall render what we can.

REPORT OF ENGINEER, &C.

"*1st Examination.*—An iron plate started off the whole breadth, and turned back three to four inches.

"*2d Examination.*—Two other plates either started or carried away; the sand washed from under her keel and the vessel lies on a pebbly bottom.

"*3d Examination.*—Tried to close the fracture with blankets, but the water inside the ship being on a level with it outside, could not succeed; for the water forced the blankets out as fast as put in—the vessel bearing hard amidships."

Henry Clay's Home and Grave.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 26.

We made a promise some days ago to give an account of our visit to Ashland, which for so many years was the home of HENRY CLAY, a name dear to the American people, and to which the memory clings like the ivy to the oak. Ashland has often been described by abler pens than ours, and its name has gone forth to the ends of the earth. Those who have preceded us, however, saw Ashland when in its full glory, as a quiet, modest, unpretending dwelling, and when the occupant was in his pride of place, first in the race of men. Those days have passed away, never to return. Not only has the jewel vanished from our sight, but the casket has been broken which contained it. HENRY CLAY is dead, and Ashland is a ruin.

It was near the close of a warm and pleasant day, that we rode in a carriage from the hotel door in Lexington to Ashland. We were not prepared to find the dwelling totally demolished, but all that remained of it was part of a brick wall which had once served to divide the parlor from the library, and upon this some half dozen men were at work with crowbar and pickaxe, levelling it to the ground. All, therefore, that remains of the old homestead of the statesman is a pile of bricks and rubbish. We were told that the present proprietor of the estate—a son of HENRY CLAY—is about to erect on the site of the old dwelling a new edifice of its exact form and character. This will make some amends for the work of demolition he has completed, but it will hardly pardon it. The old house might have been repaired; it should not have been destroyed. It was one of those consecrated spots, those shrines of liberty, to which the pilgrim would oft retire to revive hope and strength en his love of country.

Aside from the interest fixed to the spot because of him who, for so many years, found therein his home, there is nothing remarkable about Ashland. The estate partakes of the general character of the lands in the neighborhood of Lexington, being rich and fruitful. There are many fine trees in the immediate locality where the dwelling stood, and we can scarcely imagine a more proper rural home than Ashland once was, for such a man as HENRY CLAY. But its glory has departed—HENRY CLAY's home is razed to the earth. It was with a mortified and disappointed spirit that we left Ashland, and directed our way towards the cemetery, which is on the other side of Lexington from Ashland, but near the closely inhabited part of the city. It is an exceedingly well-selected spot, and contains many handsome monuments. Our chief desire, however, was to see the grave of the "Great Commoner." We soon found it. It is marked by no stone or monument. The place of sepulchre, however, is well selected. HENRY CLAY lies just where he ought to—in the heart of Kentucky. The spot is beautiful and quiet, and "he sleeps well." His grave is heaped up in the usual form, and covered with the green sward. It is contemplated to build his monument on the spot where he now rests. We own that we like the simple beauty of his unmarked grave better than we would a monument. It brought to our mind the grave of SIR WALTER SCOTT, in St. Mary's aisle, in the ruined Abbey of Dryburg. SCOTT's grave, like CLAY's, bears no monumental stone; the green hillock alone marks where he rests. But how quiet and holy that rest doth seem!

It was growing quite dark when we got back to our hotel. The living crowd brought together by the attraction of the fair was undiminished, and the laugh and the joke passed on.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The Manchester *Mirror* says that quite a commotion was created at the railroad station in that city on Friday morning last, by the circumstance that just as the train of the Merrimac and Connecticut Railroad was about to leave the dépôt, a sheriff stepped up and put an attachment upon the engine and cars, thus causing the detention of some twenty passengers who had secured seats, and of the United States mails. It was soon ascertained that all the property of the road had been, or would be as soon as possible, attached upon nine suits, for debts amounting to $50,000. These debts were originally contracted by the New-Hampshire Central Railroad, and since that corporation was merged in that of the Merrimac and Connecticut Road, had been due from the latter. The heaviest suit was instituted by the Eastern Railroad, for a sum of $20,000. The others were by private individuals. The *Mirror* says that the Merrimac and Connecticut Road had been leased to the Northern, and the probable object in bringing these suits was to prevent the deterioration of the personal property of the road by the Northern. Perhaps the trains will recommence running as usual. At the time of the attachment of the train in Manchester, the mails had not been put on board the cars, so that there were no legal difficulties respecting the right of stopping the mails, in the way of the sheriff.

The Detroit *Inquirer*, in a notice of the Railroad Suspension Bridge on the Great Western Road, states that the work is being crowded forward to rapid completion. The wires are all put together, and are being wound. This is the heavy part of the work, as the bridge portion, which is to be suspended, will be ready by the time the wire cable is completed. The bridge is to be strung twenty feet directly over the present carriage bridge, and when completed will be one of the most magnificent structures in the world. It is thought that the cars will cross by the first of December. There are to be three different gauges. That of the Great Western is five feet six inches; that of the Niagara Falls and [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] the New York and Erie Road, is six feet; and that of the New York Central Road, via Lockport and Rochester, to New York, and the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road, is four feet [illegible]. It is in contemplation to lay down a track the [illegible]

[illegible]

The bark *Franklin*, Captain Cook, of Portland, from Jacksonville, Fla., which arrived at Bath, Me., on Tuesday, was supposed to have a fugitive slave on board. She was immediately boarded by a body of men who were prepared to take him and insure his escape. The captain and crew represented that the bark had put into Holmes' Hole, on account of stress of weather, and the captain having failed to secure the aid of the revenue officers there to secure the slave, he had escaped, taking a boat and four oars with him. The party at Bath accordingly found no slave on board.

Last year the applications for United States patents numbered 2,635, the caveats filed were 901, and the patents issued 958. In the last ten years 16,449 applications for patents have been made, 6,674 caveats have been filed, and 7,573 patents have been granted—including improvements in every branch and division of labor that human skill is applied to, or that human necessities require.

A village preacher was preaching on a very sultry day in a small room, and was annoyed by those who casually dropped in after the services had commenced, *invariably closing the door after them*. His patience at last exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender, "Friend, I believe if I were preaching in a bottle, you would put the cork in!"

Simeon Hicks, of Sunderland, the only survivor of the battle of Bennington, was 99 years old on the 22d ult. For the last two years he has slept about 22 out of the 24 hours of the day, requiring to be roused for meals.

A tea party is to be given at the Female Seminary, Andover, Sept. 26. Mrs. Stowe is to preside. The avails are to be devoted to furnishing the new boarding house at the Seminary.

The sum of $1,600 has been subscribed in Boston towards the erection of a suitable monument to the late A. J. Downing, in some of the public grounds of Washington.

C. R. Weld, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Society of London, and brother-in-law of the celebrated poet TENNYSON, is now in Washington.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says: "Editors are scarcely, without an exception, upright, conscientious, honorable men—no profession more so."

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Thomas F. Guion, WILLIAM BRUCE to MARGARET HANNA.

At Greenwood Grove, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 28 by Rev. John L. Janeway, EDWARD REMINGTON, of Philadelphia, to ELIZA K., daughter of the late Robert K. Reading.

In Buffalo, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Mr. ROBERT L. WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH LAVINIA STEELE, daughter of O. G. Steele, Esq., all of that city.

In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 30, by Rev. O. [illegible] Stearns, JAMES H. MADAN, of New-York, to ELIZA M. LENNON, daughter of James Lennon, Esq., of Newark.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 2, of convulsions, NORMAN WILLIAM, son of James and Mary E. Dennis, aged 5 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Funeral this day from No. 137 East 26th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 2, aged 36, RACHEL, wife of Giles Martin, lately from the Island of Guernsey.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 171 Wooster-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, JOHN C. REIMER, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Norfolk st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, ANTHONY N. HOFFMAN, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Amos st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sept. 27 ELIZA A. L. [illegible], at sea, aged 1 year.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, RICHARD H. WIGHT, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 3d inst., from his late residence, No. 137 Laurens st., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, GEORGE SEAMAN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] Forsyth st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, JAMES DUNLOP, Sen., a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 53 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 280 John st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 3d inst at 3 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Williamsburg, on Monday noon, Oct. 2, HENRY HOWARD, son of Henry and Sarah C. Willson, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 161 South 2d st., Williamsburg, L. I.

In Tappan Town, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1, at the residence of her father, Joseph Demarest, of consumption, HARRIET E., wife of Samuel Tuttle, Jr., aged 25 years.

In White Plains, on Sunday, Oct. 1, EMMA F., wife of James E. Coutant, aged 22 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 2.

$4,000 Ill. Int. Im. B. '77 [illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] California [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. [illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. B. [illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank State New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Nicar. Tran. Co.	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Ills. C. RR. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Gal. & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. B. ex in.	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	12 Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible] Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberl'd C'l Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

The Bank Averages of the week, which we advertise in this paper, show a reduction, unprecedentedly large, in the Specie line, of $860,142, leaving an aggregate in the 56 Banks of $12,042,244. This difference has grown mainly out of the domestic drafts upon the Banks for Ohio and Boston, as the California receipts of last week supplied the place of the export demand. There were also some parcels of Gold sent to Canada, and of the California deliveries, over $500,000 have not been returned from the Mint in Philadelphia. The reduction in the Deposit line is $1,143,030, while the Loans and Discounts have varied less than seven thousand dollars. We annex the general recapitulation, remarking that the reduction in the Sub-Treasury is only nominal, as $1,000,000 went into the Assay Department, against $696,000 taken from the regular balance; so that the Banks have really lost $302,000 in the payment of Customs duties since the previous report.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub Try.
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 2	91,207,188	14,714,012	72,650,727	[illegible]
September 23	91,696,911	12,902,386	72,932,655	[illegible]
September 30	[illegible]	12,042,244	71,790,425	6,316,094

The amount of Bank Loans running out in Oct. we understand to be unusually heavy. The current discounts by the Banks to their regular customers continue moderately liberal. The disposition to lend at call is not quite so free, owing to the drain for Specie, which will continue through the present week. The shipments by the Cunard packet on Wednesday will depend on the receipt of some Ingots due from the Mint. A Bremen packet goes out on Saturday next. The demand for Foreign bills scarcely opened to-day. There is a fair supply of first-class bills remaining over from last week. The regular Importers are generally poor, and the chief demand is to cover credits heretofore granted by the Bankers. We continue to hear much complaint of the scarcity of money in some sections of the West, and legislation in Ohio against the small note currency has increased for the moment the embarrassments of the local Banks.

The market for Stocks was not an active one, but prices showed a fair measure of firmness. The Railroad shares were ½ ⅌ cent. dearer on Erie; 1¼ on Reading; 1 ⅌ cent. on Hudson River, and ½ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central. The Foreign orders for Railway Bonds which were received by the *America's* mails, were based on the very low quotations sent from this side on the 2d of September, and although liberal margins were allowed for the contingency of a reaction in our market, prices have gone up too rapidly to meet the limits. We heard of orders for Erie Incomes at 62 ⅌ cent., given when our sales were at 73@74, and for Erie shares at 40, when our figures were 38. These examples suffice to show that confidence was less shaken on the other side, by the late panic, than on this. Some of the London letters represent rather an active disposition to speculate in our leading Railroad Securities, but there is a pause in sales because of the unwillingness of the London holders to sell at rates corresponding with the last advices from New-York. The news of [illegible] the [illegible] of the sellers [illegible] by enlarging the limits of the buyers.

The principal topic of interest in the Street is the New-Haven Railroad meeting to take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at the Apollo Rooms in Broadway. There is a strong confidence felt that a majority of the holders of what are called the original or genuine Certificates will meet the question in a manly spirit of equity and compromise. The opposition to a recognition of all the issues by the late Transfer Agent, is understood to come from a few of the Connecticut Stockholders, and they are not supported, if we are correctly advised, by public sentiment at New-Haven. They have certainly no apology for their singularly unjust course in any financial difficulty that is supposed to surround the settlement of the overissue on a proper basis of equality, and to be consistent with the charter. The voluntary surrender by both parties of ten shares for six, or one hundred for sixty, would accomplish the end without an appeal to the Connecticut Legislature; or the funding of the overissue, in a twenty years' Bonded Debt, subject to the sanction of that body on petition from a majority of the Company, would also effect the object. In either case, it is only necessary for a liberal majority of the Stockholders, whose claim to vote on the question is undisputed, to be indicated, to satisfy all parties, and restore public confidence in the good faith of railroad corporations doing business through their regularly appointed officers and agents. The delay to the next meeting of the Legislature, while it would be a source of regret, would not be a subject of general complaint, if the action agreed upon is found, on legal advice, to be inconsistent with the charter as it now stands. As to the dissenting minority of the old stockholders, they will be forced to acquiesce. They may seek to carry out the mean advantage by which they [illegible] by litigation, but nothing will result from [illegible] The action of the majority of this class of holders in favor of recognition, if in accordance to the charter, or if sanctioned by the Legislature, will undoubtedly rule.

The Treasury Department at Washington reports the amount of Public Money in the various depositories, at the close of September, at $28,192,000; and the undrawn balances at $24,848,000. The leading balances are at

New-York	$7,822,000	Philadelphia	$6,124,000
Boston	4,493,000	St. Louis	3,762,000
New-Orleans	2,222,000		

The total amount of California Gold deposited at the Philadelphia Mint during the month of September, was $2,620,000. The Gold Coinage of the establishment for the month was $2,654,000; of which, $1,976,000 was in bars or ingots. The Silver Coinage was $300,000. The deposits at Philadelphia no longer indicate the receipts from California, as a large share of these reach New-York in bars, prepared at the San Francisco Mint, and of late, the shipments include a good portion of double eagles.

The regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. DRAPER, will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 30.

Names of Banks.	Av's amt of Loans & Dis.	Av's amt of Specie.	Av's amt of Circula'n.	Av's amt of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,061,[illegible]	$370,[illegible]	[illegible]	$4,136,[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. State New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth-av. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	[illegible]	Circulation	$8,712,[illegible]
Specie	12,042,244	Deposits	71,790,[illegible]

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Specie. Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Citizens' Bank	3,151,124	3,064,493	1,372,527	1,484,[illegible]
Canal Bank	2,203,[illegible]	2,159,905	1,407,662	1,472,770
Louisiana	2,082,508	1,954,523	1,586,775	1,533,[illegible]
Louisiana State	2,610,325	2,716,617	1,707,040	1,746,[illegible]
Mech. & Traders	982,080	935,265	310,332	304,371
B'k of New-Orleans	805,[illegible]	745,378	311,072	332,[illegible]
Southern Bank	657,985	668,234	223,033	226,[illegible]
Union Bank	685,208	616,[illegible]	108,790	247,[illegible]
Total	14,468,411	13,874,[illegible]	6,953,[illegible]	7,350,910
	Increase	$593,752	Decrease	$[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Deposits. Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Citizens' Bank	1,750,430	1,782,[illegible]	1,461,345	1,517,[illegible]
Canal Bank	1,122,600	1,079,[illegible]	620,632	[illegible]
Louisiana	1,084,334	1,044,094	2,431,635	2,451,[illegible]
Louisiana State	1,140,[illegible]	1,329,910	2,[illegible]	2,301,[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	38,755	530,914	516,[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$6,977,[illegible]	$6,918,[illegible]	9,470,[illegible]	9,[illegible],411
	Increase	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Bank of Louisiana	$369,325	$297,[illegible]
Canal Bank	135,969	180,331
Southern Bank	[illegible]	223,890
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	25,830
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	13,314	25,061
Citizens' Bank	35,793	70,454
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	157,753	[illegible]
Total	$1,1[illegible]	$887,114

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1854.

YARDS.	PORK.	BEEF.
NEW-YORK. John W. Lewis & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROOKLYN. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Cadwell & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Albany *Evening Journal* says the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide water during the fourth week in September, in the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	105,135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dec. 71,966	Dec. [illegible]	Inc. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Sept., inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	1,728,109	4,382,501	2,043,706	678,105
1854	696,331	2,577,729	6,550,660	577,[illegible]
	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 1,805,[illegible]	Inc. 4,5[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Sept., inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1852	2,221,508	4,025,877	4,473,373	341,715
1854	696,331	2,577,729	6,550,660	577,[illegible]
	Dec. 1,525,[illegible]	Dec. 1,448,[illegible]	Inc. 2,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 1,401,112 bbls. of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of September, inclusive, during the years 1852, 163; 1853, 163 days; 1854, 152 days:

Canal opened	April 20, 1852.	April 20, 1853.	May 1, 1854.
Flour, bbls	2,221,508	1,728,109	696,331
Wheat, bush	4,025,877	4,382,501	2,577,7[illegible]
Corn, bush	4,473,373	2,043,706	6,550,66[illegible]
Barley, bush	341,715	678,105	577,[illegible]
Rye, bush	149,128	63,390	67,762
Other grains, bush	3,025,279	2,974,081	3,043,[illegible]
Beef, bbls	21,042	25,702	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	60,605	100,423	[illegible]
Ashes, bbls	30,602	36,522	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	1,240,200	1,099,361	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	3,263,727	10,320,650	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	1,604,116	854,901	751,[illegible]
Wool, lbs	7,174,250	5,577,466	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	19,447,510	17,735,[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 2.

At the Cattle market eleven hundred head of Beeves were offered. Three hundred were driven to Philadelphia. Eight hundred were sold on the hoof at prices ranging from $2 75 to $4 25, averaging $3 [illegible]. The gross stock was of better quality than of the last week. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 50. The supply of SHEEP was large; sales were made at [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. G. Baptist, 2 children and servant, W. W. Baldwin, Dr. F. B. Cabell, Mr. Van Low, daughter and servant, Robert G. Mayo, Horace B. Kent, E. W. Harwood, Mr. Hutchinson, Miss M. A. Hopkins, W. H. Harwood, Geo. Whitfield, Edward E. Dudley, Mr. Kelly, Henry McCulloch, C. Maxwell, Capt. Jas. Cornick, John Maxwell, Peter J. Hyde, Lieut. C. Morris and lady, child and servant, John M. L. Ferguson, Lewis L. Sheer, Oliver E. Beebe, John B. Tucker, John D. Friddy, Danl. M. Trueheart, and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 5 58 | Sun sets 5 39 | Moon sets [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 38 | Gov. Island 6 43 | Hell Gate 7 4[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Maid of Orleans, [illegible], New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Alps (Br.), Moody, Bremen [illegible] ds., with mdse. to E. Cunard. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, for New-Orleans and Havana; ship Manhattan, Peabody, Liverpool.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2—Arr. ship Hunter, London; bark Island City.

The arrivals of coasters for the past two days have been very large, including 87 vessels from the British Provinces.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 30, lat. 41 06, lon. 30 09, was signalized a brig showing a red signal, with white centre and letter S in it.

Sept. 3, lat. 41 54, lon. 39 27, was signalized an American ship, showing a white signal, with letter A in it.

Sept. 6, lat. 43 10, lon. 39 49, was passed ship Christiana, with emigrants, bound W.

Aug. 14, lat. 50 11, lon. [illegible], ship Mercury, of Boston, 19 ds. from Rockport for London.

Sept. 19, lat. 41 16, lon. 50, was signalized a bark showing a red signal, with white spot in centre.

Sept. 20, lat. 44, lon. 47, Br. bark Creole, from London for Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in rooms No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—Two young men conducting a profitable manufacturing business in the lower part of this City, desire a special or active partner who can invest about $10,000. The business is well established. An increase of business (wholesale business) beyond the pecuniary ability of the present proprietors, is the reason for seeking the employment of more capital. Every information concerning the business and standing of the advertisers will be furnished. Address PARTNER, Times office.

A RARE CHANCE.—Partner wanted for one-half of a manufacturing business already established with plenty of orders on hand. Capital required from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply immediately at No. [illegible] Broadway where all particulars will be given.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Together with lease, good will and fixtures. Apply at the office on the premises, at the foot of Troy-st., North River.

REED & FIELD.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—The steamer [illegible], Capt. N. Reynolds, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M. and 12 M.; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M., making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 10 cents.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course.

E. T. DUDLY, Superintendent.